

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

## In This Number

Hazards of Temporary Storage Bins

Safeguarding Your Business Records

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Oil Seed Producers Under Dictatorial Power  
of CCC

Development of Terminal Grain Marketing



Loading Wheat into 250,000 bu. Temporary Storage Bin of Odessa Union Warehouse Co., at Odessa, Wash.  
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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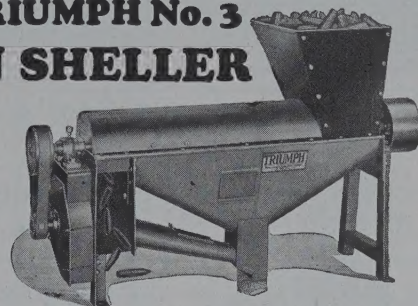
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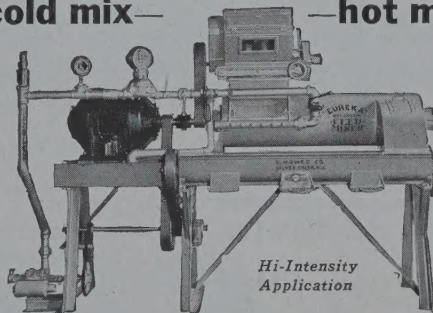
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**SWEET FEEDS SYSTEM**

**cold mix — hot mix**



**fast for all molasses**

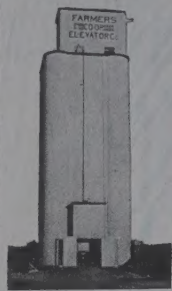
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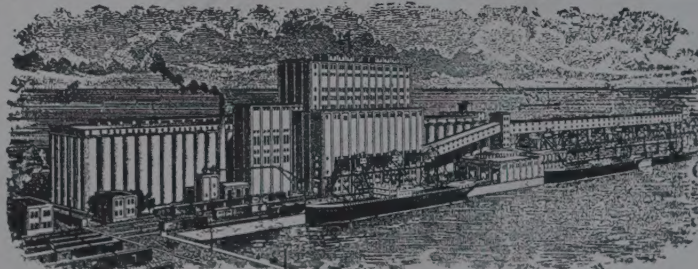
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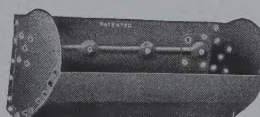
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**WANT POSITION** in grain elevator or feed mill; 22 years' experience in grain; familiar with buying, selling, elevator operation, shipping, bookkeeping, traffic. Investment possible. Address 89S12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## OFFICE HELP WANTED

**BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER** wanted: Experienced in Grain and Feed Business, for our Columbus office. L. J. Dill Grain Co., 30 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**FOR QUICK SALE**—Six cement-stave storage bins 16x45 feet, on deeded land adjoining right-of-way, Huntington, Indiana. Equip't for handling coal. Would easily convert to grain storage. O. C. Frantz, 115 E. Main, N. Manchester, Ind.

## SEEDS AND SCREENINGS

### CHARLOCK WANTED

from ton to a carlot, also sweet clover screenings. Send samples of identical lots, stating quantity and lowest price to

HINTON & CO., INC.  
67 Murray St. New York City

## SCALES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—One Fairbanks 10-ton dump scale. Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Glasford, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Two Howe 6-ton scales. Complete. Prices right. Farmers Elevator Co., Maynard, Minn.

## MACHINES WANTED

**GRAIN LOADER WANTED.** Will buy portable grain loader with power unit, new or used. Prefer blower type. Fuller Grain Co., Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

**WANTED**—Hammer mill and motor any size above 25 hp. Also feed mixer. State size, make, condition, and length of service in first letter. Meiners Grain & Coal, Anchor, Ill.

## MOTORS-GENERATORS

### ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**MOTOR-PUMPS:** Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office .....

State .....



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—McMillan Molasses Mixer, in good condition. Will consider trade for Corn Cutter and Grader. LeRoy Grain Co., Inc., LeRoy, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—One large Molasses Feed Mixer, Molasses Tank with natural gas coil heater, pumps, etc. Inquire Northland Seed Co., Sidney, Montana.

## FOR SALE

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 35 Fairbanks-Morse Hammermill in good running order. Also one good used Anglo-American molasses mixer. One hopper bin scale, like new. One one-ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer; one-half ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer. Wenger Molasses Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

## PRICED TO SELL

22" Bauer motor driven attrition mill with starters, \$225.00. 24" Bauer belted type, \$75.00. Monitor corn cracker, \$50.00. Ten ton capacity Howe ball bearing platform scale, \$200.00. Hundreds of REBUILT GUARANTEED electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements, ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

## MACHINERY BARGAINS

Four Motor driven attrition Mills.  
Several belt driven attrition Mills.  
One corn cutter and grader.  
One new corn cutter.  
One Kelly-Duplex Hammer Mill with 40 hp motor; one Kelly-Duplex with 60 hp motor.  
One Sidney Corn Sheller.  
One Sprout-Waldron crusher.  
One 9x30 two high roll; two 9x18 roller mills.  
Several water wheels.  
One 25 Bbl. rebuilt Midget Mill.  
Elevator belts.  
A. D. Hughes Company, Inc., Wayland, Mich.

## NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

**NEW**—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.  
**USED**—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.  
**USED**—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.  
**USED**—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.  
**USED**—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.  
**USED**—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.  
**USED**—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.  
**USED**—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.  
**USED**—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.  
**USED**—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.  
**USED**—GRUENDLER 2-8-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.  
**USED**—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.  
**USED**—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.  
**USED**—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.  
**USED**—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.  
**USED**—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.  
**ONE**—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.  
State fully your requirements.  
**GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**ROBINSON 24"** direct connected attrition mill with starter; good condition; \$300.00 Cash. Geo. A. Cook, Norris, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—80 ft. chain belt with 9x6 seamless cups attached; used very little; in good condition. Will sell at half original cost. Flora Grain & Coal Co., Flora, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—Expert Oat Huller, good condition, extra sieves for cracking chick feeds; also sacking elevator with huller, \$175.00. Brownston Milling Co., Brownston, Minn.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—180 D. P. Elevator cups 6x11, and 140 same 5x9, all in good condition; also one Diebold double vault door. Dawson Produce Co., Dawson, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—Large Capacity Steel Clad Barley Cleaner. Good running condition. No priority required. Address 89S8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## FOR SALE

Double stand 9x30 Roller Mill; 150-h.p. Motor, 1200 RPM; 2 Oil Circuit Breakers, 220 Amps., 2,500 volts; Gregory Electric Generator; 100-h.p. Motor, 1800 RPM no coils; Prinz-Rau Oat Grader; 2 friction clutches on 3 1/2" shaft; Large Elevator Head Pulley; one 120-bushel Ellis Drier; 4x30 Flaking Roll; 20x7 Elevator Buckets. Address P. O. Box 5624, Kansas City, Mo.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

## The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

**Form 3275 Spiral** includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

**Truck Loads to Bushels.** Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18	610	19	620	20	630	21	640	22
650	20	660	21	670	22	680	23	690	24
700	22	710	23	720	24	730	25	740	26
750	23	760	24	770	25	780	26	790	27
800	25	810	26	820	27	830	28	840	29
850	26	860	27	870	28	880	29	890	30
900	28	910	29	920	30	930	31	940	32
950	29	960	30	970	31	980	32	990	33
1000	30	1010	31	1020	32	1030	33	1040	34
1050	31	1060	32	1070	33	1080	34	1090	35
1100	32	1110	33	1120	34	1130	35	1140	36
1150	33	1160	34	1170	35	1180	36	1190	37
1200	34	1210	35	1220	36	1230	37	1240	38
1250	35	1260	36	1270	37	1280	38	1290	39
1300	36	1310	37	1320	38	1330	39	1340	40
1350	37	1360	38	1370	39	1380	40	1390	41
1400	38	1410	39	1420	40	1430	41	1440	42
1450	39	1460	40	1470	41	1480	42	1490	43
1500	40	1510	41	1520	42	1530	43	1540	44
1550	41	1560	42	1570	43	1580	44	1590	45
1600	42	1610	43	1620	44	1630	45	1640	46
1650	43	1660	44	1670	45	1680	46	1690	47
1700	44	1710	45	1720	46	1730	47	1740	48
1750	45	1760	46	1770	47	1780	48	1790	49
1800	46	1810	47	1820	48	1830	49	1840	50
1850	47	1860	48	1870	49	1880	50	1890	51
1900	48	1910	49	1920	50	1930	51	1940	52
1950	49	1960	50	1970	51	1980	52	1990	53
2000	50	2010	51	2020	52	2030	53	2040	54
2050	51	2060	52	2070	53	2080	54	2090	55
2100	52	2110	53	2120	54	2130	55	2140	56
2150	53	2160	54	2170	55	2180	56	2190	57
2200	54	2210	55	2220	56	2230	57	2240	58
2250	55	2260	56	2270	57	2280	58	2290	59
2300	56	2310	57	2320	58	2330	59	2340	60

990 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

**A combination** of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

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Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

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# REXALL

## INNER-LOCKED BELTING

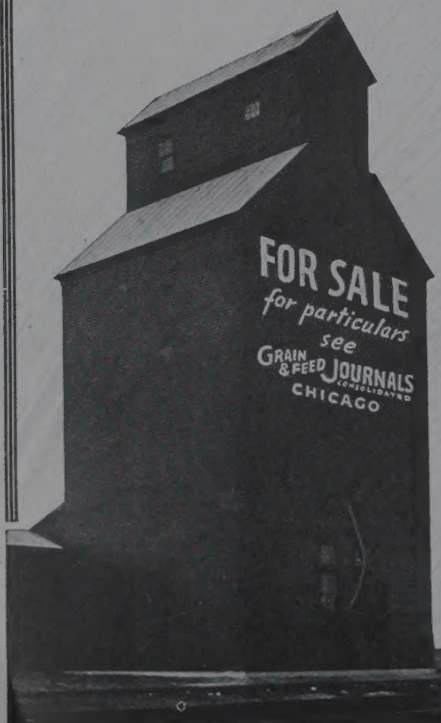
If you use rubber belting and are having difficulty in obtaining it we can be of service. Our belting is not a substitute but is a proven-up product second to none, successfully used for many years by the Grain, Feed and Milling Industry. Many REXALL belts are still operating in heavy duty grain legs after more than 15 years' service.

## IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 So. Kilbourn Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

# Your Opportunity!



In the entire history of the grain trade there never has been a more opportune time than now to sell an elevator. The increasing demand for grain storage space places a premium on all elevators.

If you want to sell your elevator now is the time to do it. Let the grain trade know about it through the "Elevator for Sale" columns of the Journals.

Send us complete details, we will condense into an advertisement and submit for your approval. The cost is but 25c per type line each insertion. Four consecutive insertions earn an attractive discount for cash with order.

The quicker you get your offer before the trade the earlier the sale will be made. Write at once.

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*Consolidated*

327 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 9, 1942

HANDLERS OF SOYBEANS who fail to familiarize themselves with the new grade standards will be disappointed in their returns.

GRAIN OWNERS who store valuable wheat, rice or other grain in temporary bins need to protect their property against rodents as well as two legged thieves.

A KENTUCKY grain company is defending a lawsuit because its plant was erected so close to a switch track that a railroad worker suffered injuries while performing his duties.

DAMP GREEN HAY in storage has resulted in a number of fires recently. One additional hazard of new hay in storage is the tendency of lightning to strike the building where hay is stored.

THE CCC is fixing the price to be paid for flaxseed, grain and the by-products in such a thoughtless manner processors and others interested in the raw material and the by-products are very likely to encounter heavy losses.

SEVERAL OF THE State Grain Dealers Association are abandoning general meetings and holding local group meetings more frequently so as to reduce the travel on the railroads and highways.

GRAIN ELEVATOR and feed mill operators who have been experiencing so much difficulty in obtaining materials needed for repairs and rebuilding will postpone needed improvements until the war is over, then everyone will need to get busy.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS everywhere are experiencing unusual difficulty in getting helpers and find it necessary to pay much higher wages than for years, all of which necessitates closer figuring on the daily cost of handling grain.

ELEVATOR OWNERS who have their houses well filled with grain will be glad to respond to the President's appeal to all property owners to exercise greater vigilance in celebrating Fire Prevention Week, which will start October fourth.

A HASTY ELEVATOR Manager of a Farmers' Elevator at Sterling, Kan., announced that he had space for 18,000 bushels. The next morning 135 wheat laden trucks greeted him when he went to his office, and he was soon forced to admit all of his bins were filled.

WHEN THE WAR is over and the CCC no longer induces grain growers to hold their crops for long periods by lending an amount in excess of the market value of the grain, growers who speculate in cash grain are very likely to experience many disappointments.

SO MANY GRAIN elevators have recently suffered considerable damage as a result of high winds, the wonder is that every elevator owner does not keep well insured against this hazard. Elevators are such large structures their broad walls offer excessive exposure to the wind.

SOME GRAIN MERCHANTS of the Hawkeye State seem to be fearful that Iowa will lose its reputation for growing tall corn. The last claim for height comes from Washington, Iowa, where a stalk 27 feet 1 1/4 inches is now exhibited in support of that being where "the tall corn grows."

EVERY NOW AND THEN somebody permits an electric light bulb to be buried in bulk grain without turning off the current. The common result is a fire and sometimes the fire proves most disastrous to the plant. The Oregon fire reported in this number is a regular event which should suffice to warn elevator operators against leaving electric light bulbs on the end of an extension cord buried in grain without turning off the current.

THE GRAIN SORGHUMS promise a harvest of 131,285,000 bushels against the ten year average of 84,253,000 bus. This should help to relieve the urgent demand for feed and prevent some sections of the country going without meat as has been promised by some officials afflicted with high hysteria.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS throughout the grain belt are finding it very easy to accumulate a large stock of scrap metal from the farms of their customers. The defense authorities are making an earnest effort to enlist the assistance of all elevator operators in helping to collect all scrap metal. It is needed NOW.

PUBLICATION of violators of the Federal Seed Act in our department "Field Seeds" this number is not for the purpose of castigating them as evildoers, which some of them are not, but to call attention of those who have not studied the law to the necessity of learning its provisions and complying therewith.

FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANIES in the Pacific Northwest seem to have unusual luck in getting priorities for building grain storehouses. It seems unfortunate that grain merchants in all sections of the country cannot be similarly favored and thus help to protect the surplus grain crops from the elements.

THE COURAGEOUS owner of the Anderson, Mo., mill went alone to the top floor of his plant after his employees declared it was impossible to extinguish the fire raging there and all alone put out the fire, saving the mill for the employment of the employees who had refused to do anything more about saving their jobs.

GRAIN DEALERS whose parsimony permits the installation of small elevating facilities must not forget that if grain in a 100,000 bus. house starts to heat, that one leg is going to be worked to death and much of the grain may be lost to over-heating, as grain containing an excessive amount of moisture or green weed seeds is sure to heat in spite of the little legs.

THE PLAN offered by a leading processor of soybeans and described in the Letters Department of this number would go a long way to prevent piling up of surpluses of high protein vegetable concentrates to plague the market later. At the same time it would save corn and help to avert possible shortages of this most important feed grain. Also it would produce more and better livestock in a shorter period of time, which would help to give this country plenty of food in spite of its efforts to feed the Allied Nations. Studied from most any angle, the plan gives evidence of being practical and sensible.



GRAIN SHIPPERS who experience difficulty in obtaining empties when needed have recourse to duplicating car order blanks, which impress station agents with the earnest desire of the would-be shipper to get his grain to market. The formal requisition for cars deprives the station agent of any excuse for forgetting your order.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS of plants isolated some distance from the business sections of their communities will have deep sympathy for the Mantua, O., grain buyer and his helper who were badly injured by a daylight robber who was quick with the gun. Many grain merchants install hidden push buttons to call for help.

THE COLLAPSE of the old elevator at Sumner, Neb., again issues warning against venturing into ancient, overloaded grain storehouses. This plant is 51 years old. It was filled to capacity and the elevator man barely escaped suffocation. When the plant is rebuilt it will, no doubt, be strongly reinforced and built on a heavy foundation.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS reported in this number again emphasize the extreme folly of reaching into moving machinery. A St. Joseph, Mo., elevator machinist has a badly mangled hand in proof of this statement, and a Bedison, Mo., elevator manager sacrificed three fingers to his feed grinder. Whenever you feel impelled to inspect any machinery, turn off the power first.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have always suffered disappointment from their vigilant efforts to keep children out of their elevators will regret to learn that a 13 year old boy fell into a bin of the elevator at Lakeview, O., recently while shelled corn was being drawn from the bin, and suffocated, despite vigorous efforts to get him out of the grain. Many elevator men have signs posted at their entrances warning all visitors to keep out, in spite of which they do wander in and get into trouble from moving machinery or grain.

ALTHO the 17th draft of the contract to be effected between processors of soybeans, and the Commodity Credit Corp. has not been officially announced as yet, many processors are reported to be booking orders for soybean meal at \$30 per ton, bulk, Decatur, some with the proviso that the orders are subject to revision in accord with price ceilings or floors, some without such precautionary statement. Whether such a proviso is written on the contract or not makes little difference. Sad experience demonstrates that government orders take precedence over private contracts; or else the situation becomes so uncomfortable for the contracting parties that they finally bend to acceptance of such precedence.

THE FIRST AND MOST important thing to consider when renting churches, school-houses and other structures for the storage of bulk grain is the strength of the building. Grain exerts a lateral pressure which anyone familiar with the angle of repose of stored bulk grain should know that churches, school-houses and flimsy structures cannot be expected to withstand.

ECONOMY in the use of box cars is dictated by the self-interest of shippers, for if the burden on the carriers is not lightened wherever possible there will not be enough cars to supply the demand. Much car time can be saved by avoiding circuitous routing, cross-hauling, unnecessary weighing and switching, by voluntary action, to supplement the regulations of the O.D.T.

CORN HUSKERS are going to be so scarce next month that the corn growers will work every mechanical corn picker in existence day and night in order to save the crop. And the corn buyers will experience unusual difficulty in separating the husks, the stalks and the cobs from the shelled corn. Doubtless the owners of mechanical corn pickers will do more custom picking this fall than ever.

SEED CONTROL offices of several states are protesting against the refusal of the federal government agencies to pay inspection fees. If the service is worth anything to those who pay the fees the government also should support the inspection department. If it is not necessary the service should be rendered only on request and not compulsorily. If valueless the state seed inspection might well be abolished.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have learned to their sorrow that slow accounts accumulated through years of selling side-lines on credit are indeed difficult to clean up, but those who have made a determined effort to comply with the Government's request to collect all of these old accounts and thereby help to ward off inflation are making most encouraging reports of their Accounts Receivable being greatly reduced.

THE DAY of the old time wheat buyer, who could balance himself on the edge of a wagon box, and determine closely the moisture content, and market quality of the wheat therein by his sense of touch, sight and smell, is over since the government, thru C.C.C., has taken over such a large proportion of the wheat business. Analytical laboratory instruments, and a thorow knowledge of grading factors are necessary to the buyer of wheat today; also to the buyer of corn, of oats, and soybeans. Corn business, as well as wheat business, is deep in the hands of government agencies, and the new contract between C.C.C. and the soybean processors places soybeans in the same category.

## Safeguarding Your Business Records

Our news' correspondents persist in sending us disturbing reports of petty thieves and robbers who pick up loose cash and check books. Many grain merchants keep all of their records and cash in a safe back of a heavy counter, which is difficult to surmount.

One Ohio dealer, who recently suffered the loss of \$275.00 on the first call and \$108.00 on the second call from a sneak-thief, set a trap and caught a neighbor boy who admitted "I only wanted a few nickels." That has been the downfall of many loafers familiar with the routine of the elevatorman's office and his practice of leaving his office for a visit to the elevator.

It is not difficult to install electric alarms on safe and cash drawer which will sound in the elevator or warehouse when the elevatorman is called out of his office, and many have taken this precaution to their great advantage.

## Dealers' Adjustment to Controlled Prices

The presidential threat to establish lower price ceilings on farm crops if Congress does not do so introduces into the complicated price structure an additional factor that is difficult to evaluate.

Forced as he is, practically, to buy and pay for all the grain offered by the farmer to the extent of his storage room and shipping permits the country grain dealer needs a sound basis for his bids.

It seems certain now that Congress will enact a bill scrapping the 110 per cent of parity provision and substitute therefor ceilings at 100 per cent of parity. This would indicate lower prices, but current market prices of grains are not now above parity and so far below that the loan prices are acting as a floor.

The President asks authority to fix the prices of all farm commodities at levels of a recent date, which has been the procedure of the Office of Price Administration, or to hold farm prices at parity, whichever is higher.

Until Congress acts on price control we will not know which of these two methods will be adopted, or whether the President will be authorized to use either of them at his discretion. There may be some delay in passing the bill due to an unwillingness of the farm bloc to support the measure unless wage control is included. Constitutional lawyers doubt the power of the President, even in war time, to fix prices without permission of Congress.

The grain dealer who plays safe will continue his past practice of not paying more for grain than is warranted by Board of Trade futures in which he can hedge or by the daily bids put out by large merchandisers and millers.

As long as the powers that be have



adopted price stabilization as a policy it is useless to point out that it only postpones the evil day of reckoning. Advocates of stabilization argue that if prices are held down now and during the war there will follow no disastrous drop when the war is over. They lose sight of the fact that when prices are stabilized too low production drops off and there develops an appalling scarcity of needed commodities. Already many farmers are abandoning the feeding of purchased feeders as the margin is too narrow, threatening a shortage of good beef in the near future.

## Hazards of Temporary Storage Bins

Grain elevator operators generally have made it a practice to keep a vigilant watch of all new crop grain and turn it whenever it begins to heat. Excessive moisture and green weed seeds always have contributed largely to the heating of new grain. Every foresighted elevator operator has long persisted in keeping an extra bin for turning grain whenever it does start to heat.

Such treatment cannot be given to grain stored in most of the flat-bottomed temporary storage bins which have been erected during the last two years. So it is very likely that the excessive precipitation in wheat growing sections will cause heating of much farm stored grain. Of course, those owners who investigate their bins are very likely to haul the heating contents of the bins to the nearest elevator and unless the grain buyer is on guard he is very likely to be deeply disappointed in his purchases.

WHEAT AND COTTON growers have not yet experienced a depression in the public markets that resulted in their getting only six cents a pound for cotton and thirty cents a bushel for wheat as was threatened by a Washington official several years ago.

ONE THING seems clear to those who have seen the 17th draft of the C. C. C.-Soybean Processors' contract; futures trading is out. What incentive can a speculator find for taking a flyer in soybeans when prices are to be fixed by government fiat? Against what price risk must the processor hedge when the government assumes responsibility for the price of beans and meal, and oil? What opportunity is left for a country elevator operator to make any money on soybeans when his allowance for handling and storing is fixed? The country elevator operator who can keep his costs under the allowance can make a bare living if he can handle enough soybeans. The country elevator operator whose volume is low, or whose costs are high, is faced with starvation as far as beans are concerned. He has no chance to be a smart merchandiser and make an extra profit.

## Country Shipper Suffers in Soybean Agreement

Commodity Credit Corp. has a War Production Board order allowing it to commandeer the entire crop of soybeans.

Many in the grain trade admit that the vastly increased production of soybeans beyond the crushing capacity of domestic mills would have pushed prices well below the \$1.60 per bu. Sec'y of Agriculture promised farmers last January, unless drastic steps were taken. But they view the new C.C.C. control, and its method of procedure, with alarm.

Concern is expressed over the future fate of corn and wheat, already largely controlled by C.C.C., and the future fate of numerous other farm products.

The farmer is protected in the new soybean set-up. He is to get \$1.60 per bu. delivered to the elevator. He is to get a storage allowance additional if he delays delivery, and provides storage on the farm.

The processor is protected. He is guaranteed a profit in a contract that allows him to draw on C.C.C. for any additional costs over the normal costs in his area.

The country elevator is the subject of discrimination. The shipper gets  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bu. for handling and shipping. This is well below the normal margin he receives for handling a commodity that requires twice the investment per bu. required by corn, and that is available in less than half the gross volume of corn.

A rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bu. to a country elevator for handling and shipping soybeans is a losing rate. Surveys made by C.C.C. itself in Ohio several months ago are reported to have shown higher costs. Sec'y Fred Sale, of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, who appeared with numerous other representatives of the grain trade at a Washington, D. C., meeting with C.C.C. officials Aug. 28, says: "A rate of only  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bu. is so low that it would largely mean handling beans at less than cost for our Indiana elevator operators." Country shippers' representatives appealed for a minimum rate of 5¢ per bu.

President Hutson of the C.C.C. is reported to have promised a hearing at Chicago for country shippers who wish to present figures on their costs of operation in handling beans, and at which further appeals for an increase in handling allowances may be made by both country shippers and commission merchants.

But while C.C.C. officials gave early consideration to soybean processors by calling them into conference before a contract was developed, and by rewriting the contract numerous times (last report, 17) to reconcile differences so far as possible, and equalize area advantages, country shippers were not treated in a similar courteous manner. C.C.C. simply authorized the processors to pay country shippers  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bu. handling charge, and 6¢ per bu. for 8 months of storage, where the shipper has room available.

Shippers in the tentative agreement are held responsible for destination weights and grades, and are required to keep the beans in condition by turning and fumigating, without additional allowance.

Commodity Credit Corp. establishes a schedule of discounts for test weight, moisture, splits, damage, foreign material, dockage and low-oil content beans, while the warehouseman who sells the beans to the processor for conversion into oil and meal is required to guarantee to the farmer \$1.60 per bu. for high oil content beans, \$1.50 per bu. for low-oil content beans, and a 10¢ differential on brown, black and mixed beans.

Danger of increasing loss run high in the pressure between guarantees demanded and low returns allowed. Sec'y Sale of the Indiana Ass'n warns: "Every grain dealer handling soybeans this year must carefully grade and weigh soybeans according to the new soybean standards. Shrinkage on beans will vary from a minimum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% to as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$ % on

a normal crop. With beans at \$1.60 per bu. you can readily figure your loss with 1% shrinkage, unless you definitely take the rigid discounts for grade and moisture at the time the soybeans are delivered to you. This year as never before, you cannot guess on grade, but must accurately determine your moisture to within a very few tenths of one per cent, and apply discounts for all other grading factors. This cannot be over emphasized. You must have the required grading equipment, which includes the new 8/64ths inch round soybean sieve, together with your 12/64th x  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch sieve and solid bottom pan."

The country shipper is hamstrung by the new agreement unless he watches every corner and is blessed with good fortune in addition.

In some ways he is worse off than the buyers and sellers of soybean options in the futures markets, and grain commission merchants dependent upon soybeans.

The new agreement between the C.C.C. and soybean processors promises to end all futures trading and hedging in soybeans, and to have almost the same effect on the soybean business of commission merchants.

You cannot make money on business you do not have; but it is also true that you do not have to accept a government dictated loss on business you do not have.

## Seedsman Liable for Warranty

Alexander Sokoloski bought seed corn at a store in South Deerfield, Mass., conducted by the James D. Splann Estate, in original unbroken bags labeled "Woodruff Seeds, F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Main Office, Milford, Conn.," each containing 28 pounds.

Sokoloski testified he said "I want good field corn, the kind you husk." When grown it turned out to be ensilage corn. Of 2 acres planted one-eighth planted with other corn was not damaged when hit by frost the latter part of August.

Sokoloski brought suit for damages and was given judgment by the Superior Court of Franklin County, for breach of implied warranty of merchantability. The label on the bag contained the usual disclaimer of warranty by Woodruff & Sons.

Defendant Joseph Splann argued that there is no difference between "field corn and "ensilage corn."

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that the words attributed to the sales clerk were a part of the transaction of sale tending to show that the sale was by description. The clerk said it was "Good field corn."—40 N. E. Rep. (2d) 874.

## Feed Held Not Harmful

Geo. Barker brought suit against the Moor-man Mfg. Co. to recover \$200 damages for abortion of four brood sows fed feed sold by agents H. L. Akers and Carl Sanders, of the company.

Barker claimed he was told he could let the sows eat all they wanted of the feed. This feed came in cartons with instructions in each carton. Barker admitted he took from the empty carton the written instructions and read them. The written instructions were that pregnant sows should be started on the feed gradually. The brood sows ate the feed greedily; and salesman Sanders on the afternoon of the day of the morning delivery advised Barker to take the feed away from the sows. Barker claims Sanders told him to put it back next day.

A jury in the Johnson County Circuit Court gave Barker judgment for \$125; but this was reversed on appeal by the Appellate Court of Indiana, holding that proof that sows aborted because they ate the feed was insufficient to establish liability, and that Barker may have been guilty of contributing negligence in not following the written instructions, which would be developed on a new trial as asked by defendant, and granted by the court.—40 N. E. Rep. (2d) 348.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### When to Turn Grain?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Is there a table to indicate when grain should be turned, considering both temperature and humidity?—Evans Elevator Co., Champaign, Ill.

**Ans:** The temperature of the grain is not the criterion of danger of heating. Grain in one bin that has stood for several weeks at 75 degrees is perfectly safe, while grain in another bin that has shown a recent temperature rise from 65 to 75 degrees is in danger of heating still more and must be turned.

It is not temperature but the increase that denotes the hazard.

Grain going into the bin on a summer day at 90 degrees may be just as safe as grain going into the bin in December at 40 degrees.

Watch the moisture content and the rise in temperature.

### Collecting Accounts According to Government Regulation?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Is there any source of printed slips that can be mailed with monthly statements in helping to collect past due accounts to government regulation?—Ray E. Allen, manager Oxford Co-operative Elevator, Oxford, Mich.

**Ans:** The regulation of credit, a pamphlet of 24 pages, is too lengthy to be condensed into a slip.

Moreover, the penalty does not fall on the customer but on the seller, the buyer who fails to pay up in the prescribed time merely being cut off from additional credit until he has settled. If a merchant violates the regulation he is subject to 10 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. A printed or mimeographed slip like that below might frighten some debtors into paying promptly.

#### \$10,000 Fine or 10 Years in Jail

Regulation W of Consumer Credit by the Federal Reserve System provides in Sec. 5 that charge monthly accounts must be paid by the 10th day of the second calendar month following the calendar month during which such article was sold.

The penalty for violating this regulation is a fine not in excess of \$10,000 or not more than 10 years' imprisonment.

### Extra Cost of Conveying Grain?

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:** We have a working house with two 8,000 bus. legs and two rows of storage tanks, 10 tanks in each row, with 4 interstice and 19 pocket bins giving us room for about 520,000 bus. of wheat. We think our elevating capacity is ample for handling grain in and out of double our present storage if we can get land for duplicating our present storage bins.

We have been handling about 4,300,000 bus. each year until recently. How much more would it cost us to convey 10,000,000 bus. of wheat into and out of bins if we built ten more tanks on the end of our present bins, than it would cost to convey 10,000,000 bus. into and out of storage if we built a duplicate set of bins on the opposite side of the work house?

As I see it, the cost of conveyor belts and tanks would be about the same in both arrangements of tanks, but having duplicate sets of storage tanks on opposite sides of the working house would more than double our receiving and distributing capacity, because both legs and both conveyor belts could be employed in receiving and distributing at the same time. The average distance the grain would be carried from elevator head to bin would be reduced one-half and the time needed to get a given quantity of grain into storage bins would also be reduced more than one-half. This should reduce the cost of power and labor more than one-half. If the experience of others proves that I am wrong in any of my calculations I would be pleased to learn of the error.—Carey Jones, Supt. Elevator B.

### Pounds in Bushel of Peanuts

**Grain & Feed Journals:** How many pounds are there in a standard bushel of peanuts?—W. L. Scott, Holdenville, Okla.

**Ans:** In its statistical reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses 30 lbs. for Spanish peanuts, 28 lbs. for runners southeastern and 22 lbs. for Virginia.

In North Carolina and Virginia the legal weight per bushel is 30 lbs. for Spanish, 22 lbs. for ordinary North Carolina and Virginia.

In Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont the weight per bushel is 20 lbs. for roasted green.

In other states legal weights of peanuts per bushel are: 20 lbs. in South Dakota, 22 lbs. in Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania; 23 lbs. in South Carolina and Tennessee; 24 lbs. in Kentucky and Mississippi, and 25 lbs. in Georgia.

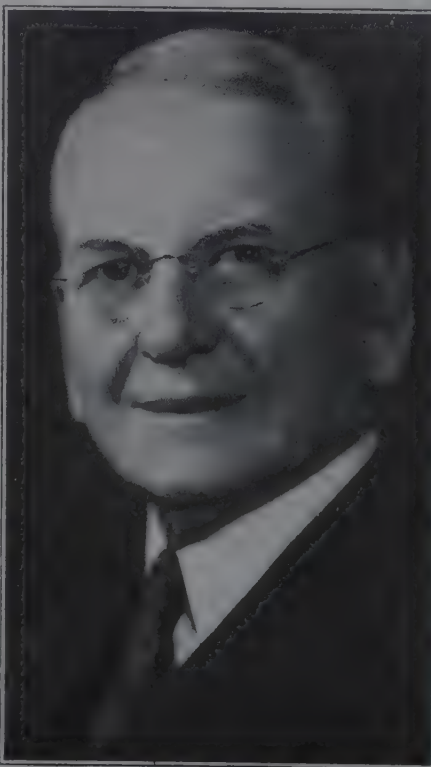
### Grades on Cards

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Where can I get the published federal grain grade requirements in large type on cards, suitable for posting on the office wall near my moisture tester, and weight testing bucket and funnel?—Country Shipper.

**Ans:** The United States Official Grain Standards have been published by the extension service of the U.S.D.A. in abridged form on light weight cards, suitable for tacking to an office wall, and are available to the extent of limited supply from Willis E. Combs, extension service, U.S.D.A., Room 1110, New Post Office Building, Chicago, Ill., or from any Federal Grain Supervision office.

Similar cards have been prepared from time to time by grain commission houses, and grain merchandisers. Often they are available on inquiry to your favorite receiver.

The American Soybean Ass'n will hold its annual convention Sept. 16 and 17 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.



Newton S. Shannon, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased.

### C.C.C. Warehouse Receipt Form

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Will you please advise us where we can get duplicate warehouse receipts forms such as are required from country shippers who store grain for the Commodity Credit Corp?—Wadena Grain Co., Fowler, Ind.

**Ans:** Commodity Credit Corp. lays down no rules for a specific warehouse receipt form, except that it requires the form to give certain specific information. A form drawn up by C.C.C., and acceptable to C.C.C., provides for the name and address of the warehouse, and the warehouse receipt number. In addition, wording specifies:

"Received for storage in ..... warehouse at ..... (State) on ..... 19..... to be delivered subject to order of ..... of ..... (State), owner, ONLY UPON SURRENDER OF THIS RECEIPT PROPERLY ENDORSED, the following grain:

QUANTITY	GRADE	KIND OF GRAIN
	TEST WEIGHT	MOISTURE

(enter data according to headings)

"Said grain has been received into store from ..... (trucks, etc.) and is to be stored with grain of same grade by inspection, and is deliverable upon return of this receipt, properly endorsed by the person to whose order it has been issued and the payment of proper charges for storage.

"This grain is FULLY insured against loss or damage by fire, lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm, cyclone and tornado and such other perils as may be required by statute for the full market value thereof until the grain is loaded out.

"Notwithstanding the terms hereof, this receipt is issued and delivered subject to all the terms and provisions of a certain Uniform Storage Agreement designated as 'CCC Form H'."

The receipt must be signed with the name of the warehouse and its authorized agent. Any endorsements are made on the back of the receipt.

This form, mimeographed, is available from Commodity Credit Corp's office at 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., upon request.

Tahlequah, Okla.—Discontinuance of service by the Frisco July 6 is proving a hardship to the mill and merchants of this city. The W.P.B. has taken over and is taking up 91 miles of line for the steel.

### Newton S. Shannon Deceased

Newton Sharp Shannon, president of the Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., passed away Friday, Aug. 28th, at his home in Kansas City. Tho he had suffered with a heart ailment for several years, he had been ill only a few days when the end came. He was 76 years old.

Mr. Shannon was born in Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1865. He began his career in a flour mill at Jeffersonville, Ind., at the age of 15. A few years later he moved to Minden, Neb., where he entered the country elevator business, operating elevators at that point, Wauneta and Heartwell. Later he became associated with W. H. Ferguson at Hastings, and began a pioneer expansion in the country grain business, which developed into a line of 70 elevators, and led him to set up headquarters in Lincoln.

In 1907 Mr. Shannon organized the Shannon Grain Co. Two years later he acquired a membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade and moved his headquarters to that market, where he also opened a grain commission business.

The Shannon line of elevators has fluctuated up and down comparatively little in number and included more than 40 country stations until three years ago. Mr. Shannon built and operated many of the first elevators in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, as well as in Nebraska. He was thoroughly familiar with every phase of the grain business from the days of blind-horse power to the present rapid handling facilities. He often recalled the hardships of the disastrous drought years in the 90's and the switch made by western farmers from soft to hard winter wheat. Such experiences were instrumental in molding his tolerant character and his busy career.

Mr. Edmund Marshall, who has been in active charge of the Shannon Grain Co., announces that the business will be continued as it has been in the past.



## A Bull Snake Catches Elevator Rats

By O. H. MARQUIS

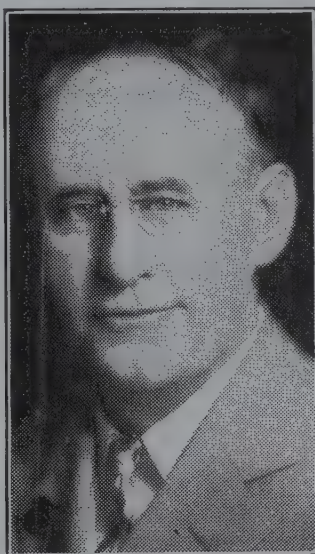
Jack and Joe run an Equity elevator out in Colorado, where every one respects snakes, on account of the numerous rattlers that there are in that country. They had the same problem that all elevator men have with rats, they discussed various ways of exterminating them.

The bull snake method was mentioned. Jack the manager, didn't want the dang things around, for he was deathly afraid of any snake. Joe, the allround man thot it a good idea well worth trying, so unbeknown to Jack he hired some kids to get him a couple of big bull snakes, and slyly put them in the pit and kept his own secret.

One sleepy day Joe went to dinner at his usual time. Soon a big load of wheat came. Jack dumped the wheat, started the elevator, but the wheat wouldn't run so he put on an old pair of cotton gloves and went down to locate the trouble. Probably an old gunny sack in the spout, he thot, as he run his hand under the gate. He soon grasped something round, pulled on it, it seemed to stretch, and finally gave a big wiggle. He knew he had hold of a big snake's tail. With a yell he let loose, and according to his own estimation went up the thirty foot ladder in nothing flat.

Oh! he said, my watch might have ticked a couple of times, but not any more than that.

Joe soon came and went down to remove the snake. Jack told a bystander he hoped it would bite a couple of his fingers off.



W. H. Burke, Little River, Kan.

## Burke Is Nominee for Governor of Kansas

W. H. Burke, manager and owner of the Burke Grain & Live Stock Co., at Little River, Kan., is the democratic nominee for governor of Kansas.

Mr. Burke was runner-up in the last Kansas election. He was counted 9,000 votes winner, until the absentee ballot came in. Then he lost to the present Gov. Payne Ratner, by a thin margin.

Mr. Burke is rated as "an honest to God Kansas grain and stock man," even by members of the opposing party.

He has been 28 years in the grain business at Little River, where he started with a 4,000 bu. house.

For several months he has been building one storage unit after another in an effort to store Commodity Credit Corp. wheat until he now has more than a million bus. of storage space at Little River. Two of these units were described on page 19 of the July 8th number of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

Mr. Burke is a large cattle feeder, and owns varying acreages of farm land depending upon his real estate deals. He is filled with civic pride and many projects that bring happiness and comfort to the people of Little River owe their existence to his progressive spirit and his willing support.

## Tile Stages a Come-Back

A new, patented, special type of tile has been used for construction of a number of flat-bottomed grain tanks to supplement the storage space of a number of Kansas and Nebraska elevators.

The tile was developed thru collaboration of A. W. Long, and the Fairchild Clay Products Co. It is a semi-glazed block, 6 inches deep, 8 inches wide and 12 inches long, known as Speed Tile. Grooves in its flat sides are designed to create friction surfaces for bonding with a thick, heavy, cement mortar, which includes fire clay and waterproofing. The top cell of the block is left open to admit a bundle of reinforcing wires, which are locked firmly in position by filling this cell with the mortar.

A. W. Long is the expert in construction of these tile tanks. "The trick," he says, "is to lay the tile in such manner that an air-cell is left in the mortar. When I lay the tile, there is an inside and an outside mortar joint, with an air space left between them. This, in combination with the type of tile, and the type of mortar used, prevents moisture from working to the inside of the bin."

Procedure in erecting one of these tanks is to lay an 8 inch wide foundation ring of re-

inforced concrete. From the middle or side of this ring a tile spout is extended to connect with a driveway pit, or conveyor to reach the boot of the leg in the elevator. Then the ring is filled with reinforced concrete, smoothed down to make a surface which may be scooped and swept clean easily. The tile is laid around the foundation ring to build up an 8 inch wall. Each ring of tile is reinforced with No. 6 or No. 9 wire laid in the open cell at the top. Ends of the wires are locked together at different points around the ring, and locked tightly in place by filling the cell with cement mortar.

Six rows from the top of the tank Mr. Long begins to set anchor bolts for the 2x6 inch uprights used to hold the frame roof in place. The roof is built with a frame of 2x6s, which is bolted to the 2x6 inch uprights. Its final covering is rubberoid roofing paper.

Conveyor connections to the tank at the top are made thru the roof. Most of the contents of a tank will drain readily into whatever return system is employed. A cast-iron or steel man-hole is set in the wall near the bottom of the tank so that a workman can enter to shovel and sweep its flat bottom clean.

The tanks may be built any reasonable size. The size at a country elevator is generally 21

ft. in diameter (inside measurement) and 40 ft. high. Two such tanks have been built for the Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n at Lancaster, Kan., two for Gordon Mark Elevator, and two for Marshall Feed & Grain Co., at Clay Center, Kan. Tanks of this size are expected to hold approximately 11,000 bus. each.

The tanks of Gordon Mark Elevator at Clay Center are filled from the elevator head by an 8 inch Ehrsam screw conveyor. They drain into the elevator's driveway receiving sink.

The tanks use a minimum of war-demanded materials. Wire netting reinforces the concrete floors, and varying amounts of wire reinforce the tile rings according to the diameter and height of the tanks. In the Gordon Mark Elevator three No. 6 reinforcing wires were used in each ring of tile in the bottom half of the tank, two in the next quarter, and one in the final quarter.

Several such tanks are reported to have been erected for elevators in Kansas and Nebraska and are said to have survived their first year of use with creditable success, keeping the grain in excellent condition.

Corn ground by refiners during July totaled 9,717,000 bus., against 7,850,233 in July, 1941.



Left: Tile tanks augment storage of Gordon Mark Elevator at Clay Center, Kan. Middle: Tile tank under construction for Marshall Feed & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan. Right: Close-up of tile block used in erecting grain tanks showing how reinforcing wires fit in.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Fire Bugs Guilty of Treason

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I am almost convinced that a charge of treason should be made against fire bugs in times like this. The objective is apparently not against the owners of property, but is against the Nation itself. To be sure, a grain elevator or similar property is small in relation to National interests, however, if success is attained in the smaller field, they can expand into other fields. They all add up to one thing, namely, TREASON, if object of attack is the Nation.—A. E. Leif, Fort Wayne, Ind.

### Why Not a National Feeding Program?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Cropping up out of the anticipated tremendous volume of vegetable protein concentrates expected to follow processing of bumper crops of oil bearing seeds, is a plan for making every farmer and every feeder production conscious; not only willing but anxious to feed properly balanced rations liberally to all forms of domestic livestock.

Feed authorities have held for a number of years that this country has never produced more high protein concentrates than it needs. There is an actual shortage of proteins, if every animal were fed the balanced full diet it needs for good production. Farmers have been too slow to follow the discoveries of nutritional authorities which lead to bigger profits thru better feeding, or they would be unable to find on the market the volume of concentrates they need.

This indisposition of farmers, particularly those who feed as a sideline to other farming operations, to take the trouble to balance the diets of their animals is the stumbling block that sets up a fear that the market will not absorb all the protein feeds that will become available thru the new year from crushing of flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed, and soybeans.

One processor proposes that the U.S.D.A. prevent occurrence of this probable problem thru initiation of a National Livestock Feeding Program, to educate farmers and feeders.

His proposal is: 1. Have each state experiment station direct and effect a 1-hour radio program one night each week, to give instruction on proper feeding and care of livestock, as applied to livestock within such state. 2. Set up a county livestock feeding com'te in each county, in each state, to work with, and under supervision of the County Agricultural Agent. 3. Set up a township livestock feeding com'te in each township in the county, and hold township meetings for all feeders in schoolhouses at the time of the broadcast from the state experiment station, to be followed by discussion.

The plan proposes a steering com'te from the U.S.D.A. and from the feed section of OPA. It urges that the programs be purely educational and that feed manufacturers and feed dealers be kept off com'tes, so as to eliminate the problem of commercial politics; and that the programs teach fundamentals of feeding, and primary facts in nutrition, with examples in the kind of arithmetic a farmer understands.

Proponents of the plan believe an effective National Livestock Feeding Program would be of material benefit to all concerned. They believe it would profit the farmer thru giving him greater production of livestock products; it would profit the consumer thru making avail-

able larger supplies at lower cost; it would profit the government from the same standpoint, enabling it to keep up its purchases of livestock products for its army, navy, and lend-lease; it would profit the growers of oil bearing seeds thru broadening outlets for the processors of these seeds.

The plan sounds like horse sense to anyone who is interested in producing more and in finding a market for the increased production.—Observer.

### Why Wheat Acreage Will Be Small

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In our opinion there will be the lightest wheat acreage that has been sown in Indiana in almost a life time. Government reducing the acreage, farmers will be permitted to sow to around 11 acres on a 140 acre farm and 12 to 14 acres on 160 acre farm. Of course farmers who feed wheat any how will mix rye in and sow what they want and still get a hand out from the government.

The little farmer thinks he is badly discriminated against, he must raise wheat to rotate his crops, but if he sows less than 15¼ acres he doesn't get a chance to vote on the allotment. In our township this summer, and the township is about 24 miles square, there were only 35 or 36 votes cast because half of the farmers were not qualified to vote on account of raising less than 15¼ acres. They are not very much pleased about it.

Only fellow that is happy is the fellow the government is paying to measure fields, and the big farmer that goes along with the program and pulls down a lot of money, but people have been lulled to sleep and are prone to think these college boys running the government know more about farming than the men that for generations have lived on farms.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

### Concrete Stave Tanks Used by Sublette Elevator

The McCoy Grain Co., at Sublette, Kan., has increased the storage capacity of its studded grain elevator by 53,000 bus., with erection of four concrete stave grain tanks, each of which holds more than 13,000 bus.

Each tank is 20 ft. in diameter and 49 ft. to the top of the walls. Each tank has a reinforced concrete, hopped bottom, which empties the contents by gravity thru an 8 inch well casing spout into the conveying and elevating machinery of the elevator; and each has a Railoc copper steel dome roof equipped with a ventilator.

The tanks are constructed of dry tamped concrete staves, 10 inches wide, 28 inches long and 2½ inches thick. These are tongue and groove locked together to form a tank, which is bound with reinforcing rod hoops.

The reinforcing rods are placed on 5-inch centers at the bottoms of the tanks, then progressively spaced 7 inches, 9 inches and 14 inches up the tank. The rods are 9/16ths inch galvanized steel, with the threaded portions swelled to 5/8ths inch.

The dome roofs are fastened to the bins with clamps on the top reinforcing hoops.

Approximately 60 such concrete stave bins have been erected in Kansas by the McPherson Concrete Products Co. during the last two years. Nearly all of these were erected to supplement the storage space of grain elevators,

but here and there a few have been erected for farm storage: for example, the two tanks on the Herb Barr ranch at Leoti, Kan. These two tanks follow the specifications given above, but have flat bottoms, and the capacity of each bin is 12,315 bus. A leg is being installed between these bins to fill and empty them mechanically.

The Barr ranch produced around 100,000 bus. of wheat in the 1942 harvest, and had to pile much of its wheat on the ground until storage space could be built.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 11. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 16, 17. The American Soybean Ass'n, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Sept. 21. New York State Seed Ass'n, Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 27, 28, 29. National Safety Congress & Exposition, Hotel Sherman, LaSalle Hotel, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

### Country Elevator Soybean Buying Contract with C.C.C.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has drawn up a contract under which the operators of country elevators are expected to purchase soybeans from the farmer at \$1.60 per bushel.

The elevator will be allowed storage charges and 3½¢ per bushel for handling in and out.

The processor's price is exactly the same as that which the elevator man will pay. The Commodity Credit Corporation will absorb the difference. The elevator man and the processor will purchase beans from the producer. The processor is eligible to purchase beans from the elevator as well.

The elevator man will pay the producers and draw a draft on Commodity Credit for the purchase price of the beans. The shipping, storage, and other charges which accrue will be billed on the regular Z and Z-1 forms as designated under the form H contract.

It is advisable to buy no beans without authority from the county A.A.A. committee and the C.C.C., who can allocate storage space.

Grading of the beans under the contract is different from the official U. S. Dept. of Agriculture standards, and this must be kept in mind when buying.

When stored in steel bins of the C.C.C. the elevator is expected to handle the beans for 2¢ per bushel, and when shipped the elevator will be allowed 3½¢ per bushel.



Photo by Will H. Clevenger.  
The four concrete stave bins of The McCoy Grain Co., Sublette, Kan.



# Supplementary Storage Bins for Pacific Northwest Wheat

In the Pacific Northwest, where about 10% of the annual U. S. crop of wheat is raised, harvest has added 93,065,000 (Aug. 1 estimate) to the 1941 carry-over of 97,773,000 bus.

Bulging warehouses in Oregon, Washington and Idaho have been unable to find room for the new bumper crop. Farmers have done the next best thing by building granaries, where they had enough money and were able to buy building materials, and patching old barns, abandoned houses, school buildings and other structures to provide a place for their new wheat.

Elevator operators have done their best in the emergency. They have built emergency storage wherever possible, and filled it with wheat. One such is the Odessa Union Warehouse Co., at Odessa, Wash., managed by Sol Reiman.

Mr. Reiman told the farmers that the elevator would have to close its doors for the first time in its history, due to the lack of storage space in terminal elevators. But 45 of his customers felt otherwise. They took up their tools and joined elevator workmen to erect temporary storage facilities.

First they floored over a circular area, 100 ft. in diameter, next to the elevator. Then they erected a retaining wall. When they finished they had built a huge, open-top bin capable of holding 250,000 bus. of wheat. Describing this bin, C. Heimbigner, of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co., writes:

"This bin is approximately 420 ft. in circumference. Its wall is 10 ft. high. The pile of wheat it holds cones up to 35 ft. high at the peak.

"The wall is supported by jacks. These jacks have a sloping face, so the pressure of the wheat against the lower part of them keeps them from tipping backwards as the bin is filled. After the jacks were placed in position, 1 inch boards were nailed to them to form the inside wall. The wall so built was strengthened with several cables, which were tightened around the outside of the jacks to prevent them being pushed outward. Lining the wall and the floor with heavy car paper prepared the bin to receive the tremendous load of wheat which was poured into it thru a spout from the elevator cupola.

"The wheat will be shipped out thru the elevator, when cars and terminal space for it becomes available. An opening will be made in the bin, thru which the wheat can be drawn to be loaded into trucks with a portable grain loader, and transported to the elevator."

J. L. Rudolph, manager of the Spokane office of Cargill, Inc., says that many open-top bins have been erected within a 30 mile radius of Odessa, and that probably 2,000,000 bus. of the new crop would be placed in such temporary retaining walls, to be protected later with some kind of roof.

## Board of Trade Favors Higher Parity for Soybeans

Following the hearing at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26 relative to comparable prices on certain designated commodities the Chicago Board of Trade by Fred H. Clutton, sec'y, has submitted a statement that the parity price for soybeans should be \$1.80 instead of \$1.44 as calculated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Clutton says:

As computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and as presented by Mr. Wells at the hearing Aug. 26, the comparable price for soybeans Jan. 15, 1942, was reckoned at \$1.39 per bushel, and the comparable price later published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of Aug. 15, 1942, was \$1.44 per bushel. Under the 110 per cent calculation the ceiling or maximum price for soybeans under the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 would be \$1.58. This maximum price, therefore, is 2c under the purchase price set by the Secretary of Agriculture for soybeans at the farmers' normal marketing point, namely, the country grain elevator.

It is the contention of the Chicago Board of Trade that comparable prices on soybeans should not be figured according to the price series method used by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and should not be related primarily to the years 1934 to 1939.

The purpose of Congress in defining parity was to establish equivalent purchasing power, and if soybeans and corn are interchangeable in the farming programs of the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, then it is not necessary to seek a new series of years upon which to base a comparable price. A fair comparable price with respect to the purchasing power of the commodity would be slightly less than twice the purchasing power of corn. Parity for corn has already been established by Congress under a formula and the fairest way to adjust the income of the farmer for an interchangeable commodity on a comparable basis would be to relate the comparable price of soybeans to slightly less than twice the parity price of corn.

The corn parity of Aug. 15, 1942, of 97.6 per bushel was arrived at by using a price series determined by the Secretary of Agriculture under the requirements set by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The base price of corn of 64.2 in the period August, 1909, to July, 1914, as compared to the parity price Aug. 15, 1942, of 97.6c per bushel, shows an increase with respect to corn of 152 per cent. Therefore, if we assume a comparable price for soybeans based upon corn in accordance with the preceding argument, we will have a parity or compar-

able price for soybeans of 118.4 times 152 per cent or \$1.7996 as a parity for soybeans on Aug. 15, 1942.

It is our recommendation that \$1.84 be fixed as the comparable base price for soybeans and that the same percentages be used in determining a monthly variation in parity prices as are used for corn. This would result in a comparable price as of Aug. 15, 1942, of \$1.80.

## 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through Aug. 22 had completed 150,926 loans on 77,183,232 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$90,447,093.07.

The average amount advanced was \$1.17 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 6,215,525 bus. stored on farms and 70,967,707 bus. stored in warehouses.

On the same date last year 50,861 loans had been completed on 26,208,812 bus., of which 238,431 bus. were stored on farms and 25,970,381 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans by states follow:

Where Originated	No. of Loans	Farm- Stored	Warehouse- Stored	Dollars Advanced
Calif. ....	224	157,874	511,712	\$ 780,719.61
Colo. ....	745	.....	771,551	840,225.78
Del. ....	442	.....	200,282	271,626.68
Idaho ....	215	.....	315,178	318,882.28
Ill. ....	1,173	21,987	1,440,969	1,790,091.29
Ind. ....	5,925	10,666	1,119,324	1,412,948.67
Iowa ....	1,601	.....	715,932	854,264.72
Kans. ....	38,310	782,996	20,802,159	24,755,879.60
Ky. ....	1,741	.....	588,308	745,347.96
Md. ....	2,081	.....	762,874	1,017,317.53
Mich. ....	1,294	7,265	269,905	335,409.43
Mo. ....	7,180	.....	1,639,831	1,958,279.02
Neb. ....	17,028	3,189,133	5,404,936	9,924,277.04
N. J. ....	48	.....	19,492	27,450.34
New Mex. ....	385	.....	411,393	488,695.52
N. Y. ....	144	.....	52,559	68,551.55
N. Car. ....	314	17,349	58,310	100,982.68
Ohio ....	6,142	2,336	1,972,887	2,537,640.38
Okl. ....	37,929	546,762	19,664,056	23,583,986.38
Ore. ....	216	25,177	738,825	817,878.48
Penn. ....	1,121	147	273,537	363,484.34
S. Car. ....	1	.....	1,435.84	1,435.84
S. Dak. ....	13	.....	11,158	13,754.89
Tenn. ....	2,351	.....	594,204	762,742.90
Texas ....	16,855	1,447,103	11,012,806	14,404,884.82
Utah ....	32	.....	38,291	37,502.92
Va. ....	724	.....	237,465	319,562.85
Wash. ....	692	6,730	1,838,715	1,915,269.77
Totals ..	150,926	6,215,525	70,967,707	\$90,447,093.07

**A Pile of Wheat** a quarter of a mile long is on the farm of Henry Hitch, southeast of Guymon, Okla. A railroad that has been out of operation for years, the Beaver, Meade & Englewood, has been placed in service there to move wheat trains.

**J. F. Leahy** of Kansas City has been appointed by the National Grain Trade Council chairman of a special committee to study the use of grain for the manufacture of alcohol in making rubber. As instructed by the Council Mr. Leahy went to Washington and urged the use of wheat in making alcohol.



Three views of temporary wheat storage bins erected by Odessa Union Warehouse Co., at Odessa, Wash., to hold new crop wheat.  
[See outside front cover]



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Selman, Okla., Aug. 29.—We have a fine amount of moisture in our part of the wheat raising territory.—Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., E. J. Walche, mgr.

Chandler, Ind.—The soybean crop in this part of Warrick County is one of the most promising in years. Corn is looking good and it is believed the yield will be as large if not larger than last year.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 5.—Several farmers today said something had happened to the leaves of the corn, couldn't discover that it was hurting the completion of the crop. Leaves are turning black instead of yellow like they usually do when corn begins to mature, but everybody predicted the biggest crop ever, so regardless of black or brown leaves, guess we will raise corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—Progress of corn for the State as a whole was mostly good; it was excellent in several northern and a few southern localities and poor or fair in several parts of the south. The bulk of the corn will be safe from frost in two to four weeks, but some of the later plantings in some localities of the central and south will require as much as five or six weeks. Soybeans are an excellent crop in a number of northern areas and in some sections of the south, and otherwise for the most part good in the north and fairly good or good in the south.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, Illinois Dept. of Agri.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 5.—Corn plants are starting to change. In the dry southern areas, shucks are turning brown and the crop is maturing rapidly. The effects of too much rain early and too little in August is showing up now as the corn dries up. Thin stands, drowned out spots, smaller ears, many not filled out, tell the story. In this dry area yields have been cut materially. In the northern section where moisture has been plentiful and timely ever since the crop was planted, the corn is still green, but a gradual change is taking place these days. The deep, lustrous green of the leaves is becoming lighter and the leaves are beginning to wrinkle. The tall stalks have about completed their job and the last growing energy is being directed to the kernels.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Nov. 1	82,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,604	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,532	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,630	12,621	29,331	7,255
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Mar. 28	36,090	68,597	12,209	29,548	6,852
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,050
Apr. 11	36,339	73,144	12,616	28,901	6,960
Apr. 18	35,564	71,031	12,671	27,683	6,697
Apr. 25	34,666	71,425	11,957	27,364	6,267
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
May 9	32,799	68,505	9,697	26,107	5,332
May 16	32,820	67,204	9,413	26,007	5,225
May 23	33,670	65,253	8,191	25,548	4,974
May 29	35,050	65,321	8,553	26,178	4,867
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
June 13	33,305	62,311	8,076	24,122	4,219
June 20	33,638	61,011	8,397	24,280	4,050
June 27	34,253	58,196	8,689	24,097	3,710
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 11	37,641	56,455	9,371	23,469	2,254
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
July 25	48,165	57,050	9,317	24,003	1,937
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 8	51,330	56,292	11,393	24,857	1,939
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,985	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458

Lafayette, Ind.—Most soybean growers in Indiana anticipate a bumper crop. With grain elevators over much of the state full and transportation over-burdened, temporary storage for much of the soybean crop will be necessary.—C. H. Reed, Purdue University.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 27.—Reports from our correspondents indicate unusually heavy yields of good quality grain, much drier and in better condition generally than was to be expected, as heavy and continued rains came at the time when many farmers were ready to cut the grain. Barley being one of the early grains to be harvested and threshed has fulfilled all expectations of a bountiful crop in spite of fears of disease and rust. Oats are proving to be a good crop, also rye. Wheat yields are generally high. Flax, the problem crop, will shatter all records. Even in areas where rust infection was heaviest, many good yields are reported. This welcome surprise is largely due to weather conditions being more favorable to flax than to the rust. Corn over the Northwest is making rapid progress in spite of several cold, cloudy days, and a few weeks of warm sunny weather could develop a marvelous crop of mature grain. Iowa is especially favored this year with prospects of one of the largest crops on record. The fertile area known as the Red River Valley is again

proving to be the garden spot of the North.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

## AMA Sets Up Regional Offices

The Agricultural Marketing Administration set up seven regional offices on Aug. 31, to administer its increased field activities. AMA grew out of consolidation of various marketing activities of the U.S.D.A. into one organization last spring. It includes the former Federal Surplus Commodities Corp., and the Surplus Marketing Administration, and buys all lend-lease food for allied nations, as well as food supplies for the U. S. army, navy and marines. The new order regionalizes activities of AMA and speeds up service.

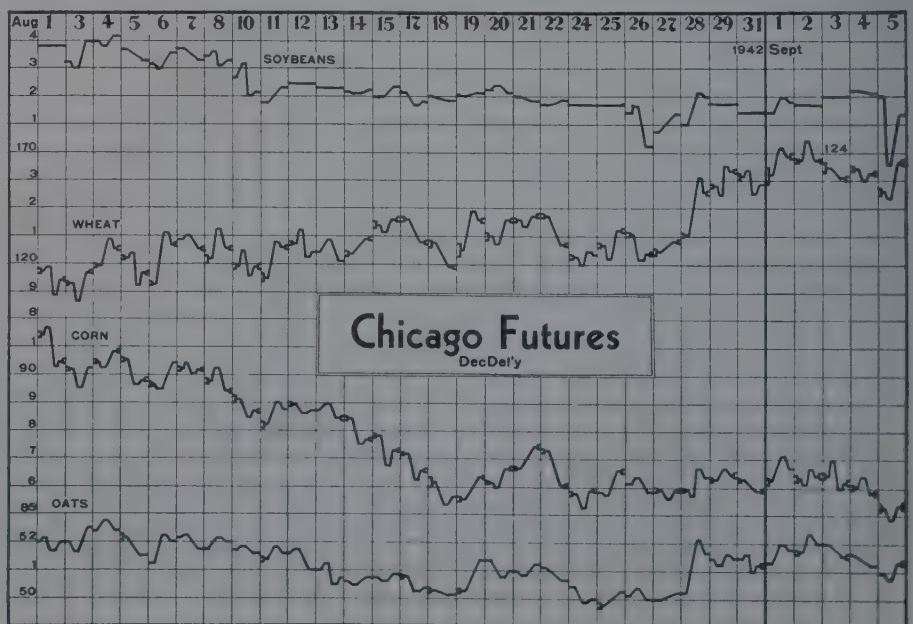
In Chicago, most of the AMA activities are being consolidated in one office. Bids asked for offers of 25,000, 35,000, and 10,000 square feet of floor space, respectively, indicates 70,000 square feet of floor space will be needed for the 300 employees anticipated.

The regional offices have been set up at Chicago, New York City, Atlanta, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco, and Dallas, Tex.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Wheat		Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
	Option	High	Low	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
Chicago	131½	118½	120½	120½	122½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	125¼
Winnipeg, October	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Minneapolis	125¼	111½	112½	112½	115	116	115	116½	116½	115½	115½	117¼
Kansas City	119¼	111½	114	114½	115½	116½	116½	117½	117½	116½	116½	119
Duluth, durum	116½	108½	110½	111	112½	113½	113½	115½	115½	114½	114½	113¾
Milwaukee	127½	118½	120½	120½	122½	123½	122½	124	123½	123½	123½	....
Corn												
Chicago	95¼	84½	85½	85½	86½	86½	85½	86½	86½	86½	85½	85¼
Kansas City	90¼	81½	82½	82½	83¼	83¼	83½	83½	83½	82½	82½	81¾
Milwaukee	90½	85	85½	85½	86½	86½	86	86½	86½	86½	85½	85
Oats												
Chicago	53½	49½	50	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	52	51½	51½	52½
Winnipeg, October	51½	45½	46½	46½	47½	47½	47½	48½	49	48½	47½	47½
Minneapolis	48½	45½	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	47½	46½	46½	47
Milwaukee	53½	49½	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	52	51½	51½	51½
Rye												
Chicago	85¼	64½	64½	64½	66½	67	66½	67½	67½	67	66½	66½
Minneapolis	79½	60½	60½	60½	63½	63½	62½	64	63½	63½	63½	64½
Winnipeg, October	66½	52½	53½	52½	54	53½	54½	54½	54½	53½	53½	55½
Duluth, September	64½	56½	56½	57½	59½	59½	59½	60½	60½	60½	60	59½
Barley												
Minneapolis	58	54	55½	56½	57	57	56½	57½	57½	57½	57	56½
Winnipeg, October	64½	56½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	61	60½
Soybeans												
Chicago	179¼	169½	170¼	171½	172	171½	171½	171½	171½	172	172½	171½
Canada Exchange	....	....	89½	89	89	89	89	88½	88½	87½	87½	87½





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Duluth, Minn.—Movement of new crop grain has not as yet been on any noticeable increased scale, but expected to broaden out as harvesting becomes more general, having been delayed to some extent by recent rains.—F. G. C.

Chicago, Ill.—Lake shipments of corn from Chicago made an all-time low record in August. Six boatloads were taken, all corn, to Canada, the Wahcondah, 78,000 bus. to Toronto; the Resolute 205,000 and 202,000 bus. to Tiffin; the Chester, 102,000, 100,000 and 100,000 bus. to Port McNicoll, total 785,000 bus.

Jonesboro, Ark., Aug. 30.—Harvesting of the eastern Arkansas rice crop has started, although rains held up cutting operations in most areas. With favorable weather, cutting of the earlier varieties will be in full swing the coming week. The Arkansas rice acreage this year is 256,980 acres, compared to about 218,298 in 1941.—J. H. G.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 5.—The landscape is now dotted with empty cribs, alongside of which you find large cob piles. Although some growers need the crib room for the crop now maturing, they are holding on to their old corn, hoping the market will advance a few cents. The industrial demand is holding up well, however, the feeding demand is not so brisk as feed wheat is being substituted where it can be done profitably.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 3.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ended Aug. 23, totaled 398,402,526 bus., compared with 402,396,933 bus. for the preceding week and 466,149,615 bus. for the same week last year. Wheat receipts in the prairie provinces for the week ended Aug. 23, amounted to 1,564,942 bus., against 352,523 bus. the preceding week and 8,272,557 bus. a year ago. Marketings in the three prairie provinces for the four weeks ending Aug. 28 totaled 1,928,533 bus. against 19,059,589 bus. in the same period of 1941.—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 31.—Thruout the wheat lands of Oregon-Washington and Idaho it seems that almost every unoccupied building bulges with grain. Uncle Sam may be short on pork chops, due to those millions of pigs destroyed some years ago, but he has scads of wheat. This corner of Uncle's holdings which raises about 10 per cent of his wheat, is now finishing another whopping harvest. The Aug. 1st estimate was 93,065,000 bus. to be added to the '41 holdover of 97,773,000 bus. In the Palouse country of Washington and in Idaho garages have been converted into wheat bins. Some of these rejuvenated grain cradles haven't been able to take it. Fifty thousand bushels broke bounds from a warehouse near Vancouver, Wash. The Columbia County Grain Growers warehouse at Dayton, Wash., shuddered and burst spilling 40,000 bus. Says a warehouseman, "We can salvage it all right, but where'll we gonna put it."—F. K. H.

## Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	25,549	58,530	.....	.....
Chicago	168,000	127,000	282,000	138,000
Duluth	253,715	1,255,750	322,625	619,020
Ft. William	151,476	726,007	66,120	710,731
Ft. Worth	3,000	7,500	.....	4,500
Hutchinson	1,500	16,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	117,000	33,000	93,500	22,500
Kansas City	46,500	49,500	61,500	49,500
Milwaukee	46,510	670,440	38,905	16,315
Minneapolis	2,140,500	4,920,000	862,500	1,423,500
Omaha	191,135	209,005	162,400	51,132
Peoria	25,200	60,600	22,800	4,800
St. Joseph	10,500	6,000	1,500	.....
St. Louis	93,000	28,500	82,500	41,400
Seattle	31,500	48,000	.....	.....
Superior	228,181	1,060,634	398,424	391,143
Toledo	492,000	2,800	69,000	1,400
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 5.—Movement of wheat and oats is entirely over. Don't think in our 20 elevators combined we will buy a car load of wheat. Number of cars of government wheat has been shipped into Eastern Indiana to feed and is going out rather rapidly, farmers buying as much as 300 to 500-bu. lots to feed to hogs. Corn is very scarce and they are paying up to 95c a bu. and hauling it to get it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Edgewater, N. J., Sept. 3.—Shortage of flaxseed normally imported from Argentina will cause the closing Sunday of the milling departments of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. plant at Edgewater, N. J., it was said today. The manager said we may be able to reopen in a week or two, or it may take longer, "if we can get flaxseed from the midwest." This condition is in contrast with temporary congestion of flax at important western and northwestern centers. Because of temporary shortage of storage space and heavy country offerings, permits are required to ship flax to Minneapolis and also to Fredonia, Kas., the main processing point in the southwest.

Washington, D. C.—The production of all spring wheat indicated on Aug. 15 in the 4 states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana of 246,932,000 bus. is substantially higher than the Aug. 1 estimate of 231,244,000 bus. Spring wheat production in those states last year was 238,113,000 bus., and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 127,469,000 bus. Weather since Aug. 1 for the most part has been favorable and with harvesting well along in these states higher yields are shown for both durum and other spring than were indicated on Aug. 1. Although some lodging and damage in the shocks occurred, such losses so far have been relatively light.—U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Board.

"All responsibility in the future for food shortages will rest upon those who support an inadequate price policy for farm products. No matter how patriotic or willing the farmer is, low prices, coupled with the disparity between farm wage rates and the earnings of industrial workers and the consequent draining off of farm help will mean an inevitable breakdown of the farm production line."—National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

## Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	1,985,590	2,298,649	1,877,037	80,000
Chicago	2,060,000	2,117,000	1,618,000	782,000
Duluth	4,162,065	9,218,110	4,660,265	10,828,658
Ft. Wm.	11,952,160	27,768,537	10,049,770	16,287,835
Ft. Worth	1,611,400	1,451,400	281,400	1,048,600
Hutchinson	2,363,200	1,818,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	975,000	432,000	375,000	121,000
Kan. City	8,170,200	6,246,400	5,139,460	2,291,160
Milwaukee	839,950	307,720	694,400	14,000
Minneapolis	13,687,500	21,505,500	6,048,000	4,120,500
New Orleans	43,102	266,884	64,259	.....
Ogden	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1,300,000	2,175,000	300,000	340,000
Omaha	2,741,218	3,512,162	1,428,150	858,650
Peoria	386,435	452,400	762,385	664,600
St. Joseph	1,073,600	622,400	1,150,400	352,000
St. Louis	4,408,500	861,000	3,403,000	978,000
Seattle	1,814,400	1,933,400	.....	.....
Superior	2,914,254	4,235,540	2,692,755	5,129,991
Toledo	2,194,150	1,851,000	338,300	603,000
Wichita	1,536,800	1,859,200	720,800	779,200

## Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	27,744	17,807	.....	.....
Chicago	1,346,000	1,137,000	429,000	351,000
Duluth	1,102,535	307,225	468,925	657,235
Ft. William	867,782	2,552,027	731,526	1,302,795
Ft. Worth	54,400	150,400	.....	1,600
Hutchinson	8,000	49,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	18,000	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	516,800	290,200	363,200	158,400
Milwaukee	3,592,040	2,842,820	916,225	973,175
Minneapolis	13,511,600	6,169,300	5,185,000	3,063,400
Omaha	547,200	259,842	373,250	282,297
Peoria	315,700	341,320	198,000	160,200
St. Joseph	70,000	33,250	38,500	24,500
St. Louis	217,600	70,400	128,000	68,800
Seattle	294,400	28,800	.....	.....
Superior	649,713	144,722	390,539	160,495
Toledo	61,500	39,200	22,500	11,200
Wichita	.....	11,700	2,811	1,300

## Quality of Barley Below Last Year

The quality of the barley crop in the Central West is considerably below that of last season, early inspections from representative markets show. However, barley in the Far West is grading higher than during the same period last year, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Eighty-six per cent of the receipts of barley inspected at Central Western markets during the first half of August graded No. 3 or better compared with 93 per cent for the same period last year, while 14 per cent graded No. 4 and lower compared with only 7 per cent in 1941. The percentage of barley classified as malting barley dropped off sharply this season, with only 29 per cent in this subclass compared with 56 per cent last year. Rains during the harvesting period resulted in 12 per cent of the receipts Aug. 1-15 grading "Tough." This compares with only 2 per cent for the same period last season. Seven per cent graded "Blighted" compared with only 1 per cent for the corresponding period last year.

In the Far West 87 per cent of the Aug. 1-15 receipts of barley graded No. 3 or better compared with 83 per cent for the same period last season. Seventy-eight per cent classed as "Bright Western" compared with 69 per cent last year. No tough or smutty barley appeared in the early August inspections.

## Scab in Northwest Wheat

New wheat arriving at Minneapolis, Minn., has been found to be scabby. Inspectors have found from 3 to 8 per cent damage in many cars, while in one extreme instance a car carried 18 per cent damage.

Moisture and temperature have favored the development of scab in the southern section of the spring wheat area. Buyers must be on the lookout for the indications of scab, such as a discolored and shriveled kernel, which has a grayish tinge, a tombstone gray, and also a faint pinkish color.

As no wheat variety is resistant to scab, farmers must treat the seed before sowing. By rotating with flaxseed or oats crops on the same ground this disease that lives in the stubble can be largely eliminated.

One million bushels of corn reportedly going out of condition were sold Sept. 3 by the C.C.C. to a grain company of Buffalo, N. Y., at a reduced price.

## Soybean Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	242,000	155,000	103,000	830,000
Indianapolis	15,000	3,000	46,500	25,500
Milwaukee	5,640	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	15,000	1,500	.....	.....
Peoria	125,000	73,800	79,450	42,000
St. Joseph	9,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	4,800	.....	4,800	.....
Toledo	144,000	168,000	65,600	46,500

## Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	307,386	507,554	.....	222,471
Chicago	6,111,000	8,639,000	4,216,000	6,424,000
Duluth	475,865	543,780	1,009,860	1,573,010
Ft. Worth	121,500	57,000	18,000	43,500
Indianapolis	2,022,000	1,923,000	1,648,000	1,485,000
Kan. City	3,146,700	506,800	2,052,000	666,000
Milwaukee	266,600	838,550	805,000	336,200
Minneapolis	213,000	309,000	862,500	355,500
New Orleans	294,565	97,320	184,500	93,420
Omaha	1,178,112	893,225	1,425,200	1,681,106
Peoria	3,001,200	2,773,277	842,500	1,162,671
St. Joseph	570,000	313,500	229,500	516,000
St. Louis	2,489,000	1,078,500	897,000	336,000
Seattle	10,500	30,000	.....	.....
Superior	524,650	291,080	546,198	775,758
Toledo	444,800	159,600	350,400	105,000
Wichita	.....	2,600	.....	.....



## OATS

(In effect July 1, 1937)

Abridged Grades  
GRADE REQUIREMENTS

Grade No.	Minimum limits of—		Maximum limits of—		
	Test weight per bushel	Sound cultivated oats	Heat-damaged kernels (oats, other grains, and wild oats)	Foreign material	Wild oats
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1 <sup>1</sup>	32	97	0.1	2	2
2 <sup>2</sup>	30	94	.3	3	3
3 <sup>3</sup>	27	90	1.0	4	5
4 <sup>4</sup>	24	80	3.0	5	10
Sample Grade	Sample grade shall include oats of any one of the classes White Oats, Red Oats, Gray Oats, Black Oats, or Mixed Oats, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which contain more than 16 percent of moisture; or which contain stones and/or cinders; or which are musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contain seeds of wild brome grasses of a character and in a quantity sufficient to cause the grain to be of low quality for feeding purposes; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.				

<sup>1</sup>The oats in grade No. 1 White Oats may contain not more than 5 per cent of oats of other classes, of which not more than 3 per cent may be black cultivated oats.

<sup>2</sup>The oats in grade No. 2 White Oats may contain not more than 5 per cent of black cultivated oats.

<sup>3</sup>Oats that are slightly weathered shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

<sup>4</sup>Oats that are badly stained or materially weathered shall not be graded higher than No. 4.

Oats shall be any grain which consists of 80 per cent or more of cultivated oats. Oats may contain not more than 10 per cent of wild oats.

Classes.—Oats shall be divided into five classes as follows: Class I, White Oats; Class II, Red Oats; Class III, Gray Oats; Class IV, Black Oats; and Class V, Mixed Oats.

**TOUGH OATS:** Definition.—Tough oats shall be oats which contain more than 14.5 per cent but not more than 16 per cent of moisture.

Grades.—Tough oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not tough, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Tough."

**HEAVY OATS:** Definition.—Heavy oats shall be oats which have a test weight per bushel of 35 pounds or more but less than 38 pounds.

Grades.—Heavy oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not "heavy," and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, preceding the name of the class, the word "Heavy."

**EXTRA HEAVY OATS:** Definition.—Extra Heavy oats shall be oats which have a test weight per bushel of 38 pounds or more.

Grades.—Extra Heavy oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not "extra heavy," and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, preceding the name of the class, the word "Extra Heavy."

**BRIGHT OATS:** Definition.—Bright oats shall be oats, except Bleached oats, that are of good natural color.

Grades.—Bright oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not bright, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, preceding the name of the class, the word "Bright."

**THIN OATS:** Definition.—Thin oats shall be any oats, whether sized, clipped, or natural, which contain more than 20 per cent of oats and/or other matter except "Fine Seeds" that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch long.

Grades.—Thin oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not "thin" oats, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Thin."

**BLEACHED OATS:** Definition.—Bleached oats shall be oats which, in whole or in part, have been treated by the use of sulphurous acid or any other bleaching agent.

Grades.—Bleached oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not bleached, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Bleached."

**WEEVILY OATS:** Definition.—Weevily oats shall be oats which are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Grades.—Weevily oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Weevily."

**SMUTTY OATS:** Definition.—Smutty oats shall be oats which have the kernels covered with smut spores, or which contain smut masses and/or smut balls in excess of 0.2 per cent,

Grades.—Smutty oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not smutty, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Smutty."

**ERGOTY OATS:** Definition.—Ergoty oats shall be oats which contain ergot in excess of 0.3 per cent.

Grades.—Ergoty oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not ergoty, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Ergoty."

**GARLICKY OATS:** Definition.—Garlicky oats shall be oats which contain 4 or more green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 500 grams of oats.

Grades.—Garlicky oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not garlicky, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Garlicky."

**SPECIAL RED OATS:** Definition.—Special red oats shall be oats of the class Red Oats which consist of Columbia oats or other red oats having similar characteristics and may contain not more than 10 per cent of other cultivated oats.

Grades.—Special red oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such red oats if they were not special, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, immediately preceding the name of the class, the word "Special."



## Oats Movement Increased in Some Areas

Variation in yields of oats and the demand for oats are reflected in the movement of oats to market. Some of the major oats markets have shown a big reduction from receipts during like periods in preceding years, while other markets have shown some increase. For example, the record discloses a drop in receipts at Chicago in August from 3,632,000 bus. in 1941 to 2,508,000 bus. in 1942, a drop of nearly one-third in volume.

At Missouri river markets, on the other hand, a large increase was recorded in the same month, 908,000 bus. in 1942 against 444,000 bus. in 1941 at Kansas City; 1,278,264 bus. in 1942 against 618,000 bus. in 1941 at Omaha; 696,000 bus. in 1942 against 106,000 bus. in 1941 at St. Joseph.

The July record shows a similar trend, with a sharp drop in receipts at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis and Toledo from the 1941 record, and increases in the oats receipts at Missouri river markets to record levels.

Combined July-August receipts of oats at the Kansas City market in cars were 512, compared with 228 in the same months of 1941. This record is reported to emphasize the heavy use of oats for feeding. It may be accounted for to some extent by shifts in cattle feeding operations. Western cattle men now tend to finish their own stock. Prices of feeder stock have reached such levels that middle west feed lots and fattening stations are nearly empty, while range pastures are well populated with sleek cattle.

Canadian oats are reported to be cutting deeply into the domestic New England market. New England buyers are reported able to buy them at about 1c per bu. under domestic oats.

## Oats Inspections Good

The quality of oats moving into market channels during the first half of August, fell off compared with earlier shipments, according to the record kept by the grain and seed division of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Fifty-seven per cent of the July receipts graded Nos. 1 and 2. In the first half of August only 41 per cent of the inspected receipts fell in these top grades.

The oats condition is spotted. From Missouri, and from some sections of Illinois, come reports of light weight and of extremely dusty oats, and of weather stain. Oat authorities explain that dusty oats are usually found in agricultural areas where farmers still use binders. Weeds are cut with the oats in the binding operation. During the curing period in the shock, the weeds dry out. They break up when the shocks are threshed and contribute a disproportionate amount of dust to the bulk grain.

Weather stain is manifestly a result of the

## Oats Movement in August

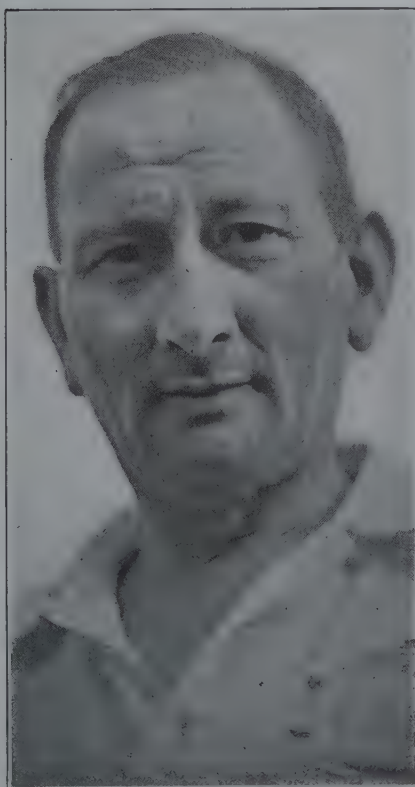
Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	81,643	79,931		
Chicago	2,508,000	3,632,000	1,527,000	1,591,000
Duluth	287,885	168,690	93,500	79,430
Ft. William	1,127,636	1,062,554	1,195,067	2,394,053
Ft. Worth	148,000	70,000	4,000	28,000
Indianapolis	546,000	650,000	250,000	502,000
Kan. City	908,000	444,000	616,000	268,000
Milwaukee	58,760	246,340	36,100	38,000
Minneapolis	9,605,250	7,067,250	4,587,750	4,090,500
New Orleans		86,749	1,564	21,700
Omaha	1,278,264	618,000	939,456	384,950
Peoria	249,000	206,000	184,000	112,000
St. Joseph	696,000	106,000	616,000	114,000
St. Louis	452,000	296,000	356,000	202,000
Seattle	412,000	40,000		
Superior	169,904		103,000	2,500
Toledo	1,119,300	745,500	598,500	623,700
Wichita	1,600	3,000		1,500

excessive rains (suffered or enjoyed, according to the viewpoint) that have fallen to the lot of most of the oat producing districts. Grading regulations specify that no lot of weathered oats may grade higher than No. 3, and if a lot is badly weathered it may not grade higher than No. 4 regardless of other grading factors. The line of demarcation between bright oats, weathered oats, and badly weathered oats is often confusingly thin. It is quite a problem for grain inspectors, sometimes, to decide on which side of the line to place a specific sample of oats. Anyone who has ever seen complete sample trays of the nearly numberless varieties of oats running thru all color shades from paper white to muddy red, and all degrees of weather staining, wonders how they decide. That is one of the reasons for grain supervision offices. Their type samples often save the day for the conscientious grain inspector. Those type samples, kept in every grain supervisory office, are very specific. They are accurate measuring tools.

Oat production has fallen off in many localities this year, not because the grain did not do a good job of growing, but because heavy rains beat down the slender oat stems, and binders and combines were able to recover only a part of the actual production. A yield of oats is not a yield until it is actually harvested from the field. That which is lost is not counted. So yields in many excellent fields of oats dropped to 35 and 40 bus. per acre, while test weight stayed up to place these oats in the Extra Heavy and Heavy classifications. Inspection records for the first half of August showed a sharp increase in these special grades from the same period a year ago. Three per cent of the receipts graded Extra Heavy, compared with 1 per cent a year ago; 17 per cent graded Heavy, compared with only 9 per cent a year ago.

Farmers in feeding sections have shown a marked disposition to keep oats for feeding purposes, reducing the volume offered to country shippers for movement into the channels of trade.



S. Schlesinger, plant superintendent for Illinois Soy Products Co., at Springfield, Ill.

## Ask \$1 a Ton for Handling Wheat

Portland, Ore.—Pointing to increased costs, grain dealers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho—meeting with OPA officers, asked a rate of \$1 a ton for handling wheat and 15c a ton a month for storage after ten days.

The demands were voiced by Larry Smith of the Waterville-Union Grain Co. of Waterville, Wash. Smith advised that Idaho fees during March came to 85c for handling and 10c a ton a month for storage. He said labor costs were up 25 to 50 per cent and dealers must expand their facilities to handle the crop. "Country warehouses can not make any profits and probably will go in the hole if increases are not allowed" according to Mr. Smith.

J. W. Shepherd of Lewiston, Ida., said farmers are in accord with the rate increase. In some places farmers must sell grain on the open market for 15c a bushel less because of lack of storage facilities. They would rather store their grain and enjoy the higher loan value.—F. K. H.

## Oils Busy Ball Bearings Once a Year

S. Schlesinger, superintendent of the Illinois Soy Products Co.'s 220,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator, and 5-exPELLER soybean processing plant at Springfield, Ill., oils the ball bearings on his motors only once a year, altho they run literally 24 hours each working day in the year.

"Ball bearings," he says, "are damaged more quickly by over-oiling or over-greasing, than by too little lubricant. The trick is to know operating temperatures of the bearings, and to use the proper amount of the proper viscosity of lubricant. High speed motors need a different viscosity of lubricant than slow turning bearings.

"When no room is left for normal expansion and heat dissipation in a high speed ball bearing because of excessive packing with lubricant, the lubricant breaks down. If too heavy a lubricant is used, the ball races will cut channels thru it, it will cake, and the bearings will pick up no lubricant to ease their work. At a bearing's normal operating temperature the lubricant should flow, but not flood.

"Moisture emulsifies oil and breaks it down. Because of this bearing surfaces should be kept protected from moisture in any form, including moist air that may result in condensation. A film of oil will protect them.

"We take our motors apart once each year, and clean them thoroly. All old oil or grease is washed from the bearing surfaces and parts. The thoroly cleaned bearings are dried, then dipped in oil quickly, packed, and put back in their housings.

"In packing a bearing we use only enough lubricant to fill the ball race. This means about a teaspoonful in a small motor bearing; about a tablespoonful in a bearing on larger motors like the 10 h.p. size; a little more in 25 and 50 h.p. motors. The outside of the ball race should carry hardly more than a film of lubricant. A ball bearing so packed is not likely to give trouble in a year of normal operation."

Superintendent Schlesinger lays claim to average bearing repair costs of only about \$10 annually in the Springfield plant of which he has charge, altho the plant has around 20 motors of various sizes.

"One of the secrets of efficient maintenance," he claims, "is to keep up with maintenance work. Never slip behind in making periodic check-ups, clean-ups, and in replacing worn parts." Mr. Schlesinger was an efficient machinist and mechanic before he became connected with the Illinois Soy Products Co. and observation as well as training taught him early that the right lubricant, in the right place, in the right amount is often the difference between big and little repair bills.



# Guard for Truck Dump Pit

"Someone is apt to fall down into that pit," said the insurance inspector, indicating the yawning 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. deep open chasm of the scale pit in the Continental Grain Co.'s barge-loading elevator at La Salle, Ill., when its 45 ft. long Kewanee truck lift was raised to dump a truck.

"It is a hazard," admitted Manager Harold McClintock. "We watch it very carefully."

"Ought to have a guard around it." The insurance inspector was relentless. "If somebody falls in, it might mean a big damage suit. Lots of scale parts down there. Fellow could get hurt pretty bad."

"I think I could fix an automatic gate," suggested Louis Vanderpohl, the 45 year old elevator man, "if I had the stuff to do it with."

"What kind of a gate?" asked Manager McClintock.

"A gate on the end of the driveway. When the lift goes up, the gate comes down. When the lift comes down, the gate goes up. That way it won't interfere with the trucks."

"What do you need?"

"Some boards, and bolts, and wires, and switch parts."

"Get what you need and go ahead."

In his spare time between active elevator duties, Vanderpohl put his varied experience as a carpenter, a mechanic, and an electrician to work to construct the ingenious safety gate which today guards life and limb at the Continental Grain Co.'s La Salle elevator.

First he built the gate. This is 14 ft. long, to span the exit door of the driveway, and 4 ft. high, which is more than waist level for most folks. The gate was built of seasoned 1 inch pine lumber, spiked and bolted together, and well braced so it will stay true.

The ends of the gate are faced with strap iron. This is to reduce wear as the gate travels up and down in greased gate guides. The gate guides are two lengths of channel iron, with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch channels. These are secured to the outside edges of the vertical door casing, and the gate rides between them.

The gate is suspended on a  $\frac{3}{8}$ th inch cable, which passes thru a hole in the siding above



Louis Vanderpohl, who devised driveway safety gate for Continental Grain Co. elevator at LaSalle, Ill.



Continental Grain Co.'s elevator driveway at LaSalle, Ill., is fitted with safety gate. Upper left: Gate in normal position over driveway. Upper right: Gate on way down after tripping reversing switch. Lower left: Close-up of motor reversing switch and gate fingers that operate it. Lower right: Gate in down position guards pit.

the doorway, then over a sheave, and thru a couple of pulleys to a heavy counterweight that rises and falls beside the driveway wall to counterbalance the movements of the gate. A  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd h.p., single-phase, reversing motor actuates the sheave to raise and lower the gate.

A single-phase motor keeps running in the same direction, regardless of a reversing switch, until the electricity is turned off. It reverses when the electricity is turned on again. This, and the arrangement of the starting switch, is the key to the successful automatic operation of the gate without regard for the height to which the truck lift is raised.

The inclosed starting switch is connected with the frame of the truck lift deck. When the lift starts up, it automatically throws a switch that sets the safety gate motor in operation. The gate is lowered all the way, even tho the truck lift may be raised no higher than the starting point.

As the gate travels down its guides, two bolts sticking out at right angles from the end of the gate engage fingers on a reversing switch.

The reversing switch is attached to the outside of the driveway casing high enough to be safe from investigating hands of curious boys. Altho the reversing switch is thrown when the gate has completed only two-thirds of its travel, the directional travel characteristic of the single-phase motor continues the downward movement of the gate, until its corner hits a bumper switch at the bottom of a guide channel, which turns off the electricity.

When the truck lift deck is lowered, its switch starts the motor of the safety gate again, but this time the motor turns in the opposite direction and raises the gate, which throws the reversing switch again in its upward travel so that the direction of the electric impulses will start the gate motor down the next time the truck lift is raised.

All switches used to start, reverse, and stop the safety gate motor are in weather and dust proof casings, and all wiring is carried in rigid conduit.

Continental Grain Co.'s Manager McClintock reports that the safety gate has never failed in its automatic operation since the day installation was completed.



# Soybean Processors' Agreement

The 1942-1943 Crop Year Soybean Processor's Agreement is intended tentatively to operate as follows:

Commodity will enter into agreements with processors to authorize processors to purchase soybeans for resale to Commodity at Commodity's support price to producers. Processors will do this with their own organizations, using their own funds.

At the end of the first thirty days and at the end of each subsequent thirty day period processors will report to Commodity the total number of bushels of soybeans purchased by them for it and at that time Commodity will pay for all soybeans purchased for its account by processors, subject to certain adjustments.

Commodity will calculate the price at which a processor should purchase soybeans from it under the terms of the Agreement. It will thereupon sell back to the processor at this price a minimum of thirty days' processing requirements of soybeans and as many more than this quantity as the processor desires to purchase.

PROCESSORS WILL maintain a capacity stock of soybeans in their plant elevators at all times and will store free a quantity of soybeans (including their own stock) sufficient to operate their plants for 120 days.

All soybeans over the 120 days' combined stock (owned by Commodity and processor) stored by the processor will have storage paid for by Commodity at the rate of 1 cent per bushel per month beginning January 1, and continuing to June 30, 1943, for not over 6 cents total storage.

In order to simplify accounting problems on soybeans purchased by a processor for Commodity and subsequently repurchased by the processor from Commodity for crushing purposes, soybeans will be treated as though they were all U. S. Grade No. 2 soybeans, so long as they are in the possession of the processor.

Country-run unloading weights will be used as the basis for additions and deductions to a processor's inventories for calculating yields and for settlement purposes.

In the event a processor has a surplus of soybeans left on hand at the termination of the agreement Commodity may instruct the processor to ship these surplus soybeans out of processor's plant elevators. If the soybeans so shipped out do not equal in quantity his book inventory balance, the processor will be responsible for the deficiency. Also, in the event soybeans so shipped out by the processor on Commodity's orders do not grade U. S. Grade No. 2 upon official inspection at destination, the processor will be required to promptly pay Commodity discounts specified in the contract for grades below U. S. Grade No. 2.

The processor will be authorized to lease outside elevator space and purchase soybeans for filling same. In this case also the processor will use his own organization and money to acquire this space and fill same with soybeans. At the end of each 30 day period he will render an accounting to Commodity for soybeans so bought. After endorsing and guaranteeing receipts or certificates of ownership for soybeans so bought and stored, he may sell them to Commodity at the support price plus outside elevator handling charges (3/4¢ per bu.) plus 2 cents per bushel payment to the processor for his services, warranty and cost of insurance for one year. In selling said receipts to Commodity, the processor will at the same time agree to repurchase same at his "Processor Value" of soybeans, when he has room in his plant to take the soybeans in.

COMMODITY will pay a processor storage on soybeans purchased for it and stored in the above manner at the rate of 1/30 cent per day per bushel for the first 180 days and after two months' free storage, will resume paying the processor 1/30 cent per day per bushel storage until taken out of storage by Commodity. This will be paid processor for that time Commodity owns the receipts. No conditioning charge or allowance for shrink will be made. In case soybeans thus stored go out of condition, it will be the responsibility, first of the outside elevator and second of the processor, to make good. Commodity, however, will look to the processor to make good any loss so incurred for shortages or for soybeans going out of condition.

Inasmuch as loans on farm stored soybeans are available from Commodity Credit Corporation which soybeans may be acquired by Commodity and also inasmuch as there are probably some soybeans raised in territories where there are no country elevators or processing plants to receive soybeans, a certain portion of the crop will come directly into the hands of Commodity Credit Corporation. It should be understood, however, that neither the Agricultural Adjustment Agency nor Commodity Credit Corporation has any desire to compete with regular channels of trade in purchasing or handling soy-

beans. It is the hope of both of these agencies of the government that the crop may be handled by the regular grain trade.

In the event Commodity acquires ownership of soybeans, it is hoped arrangements may be made to immediately dispose of these soybeans to a processor located nearest to those producing areas. In case processors cannot take soybeans acquired by Commodity it will be necessary for Commodity to store soybeans in public warehouses or in such bins owned by Commodity. It is the desire of Commodity that disposition of such soybeans may be made through the regular channels of trade with the least possible disturbance to normal business.

Under Commodity's support program to producers of soybeans, Commodity does not agree to make a loan on soybeans which have over 14% moisture, nor will it consider sample grade beans "eligible" for purchase. Therefore, it will be necessary for producers of such soybeans to sell same direct to the nearest processor or elevator operator. No doubt, only those elevator operators and processors who are equipped with adequate drying and conditioning equipment will care to purchase and handle such soybeans. An exception, therefore, is made in the Agreement permitting processors to purchase soybeans which are not eligible for loans or purchase by Commodity.

An exception is also made in the Agreement which will permit processors to purchase soybeans direct from producers if such soybeans are not to be used in the production of soybean oil meal or crude soybean oil. The purpose of this is to make it possible for processors whose processor value price for soybeans for meal is higher than the open market price, to purchase soybeans on the open market for use in special products. This would make their soybean price for special products competitive with prices paid by other manufacturers of special products whose processor value price is lower.

In the agreement the processor agrees to sell his oil at his specified ceiling price, f.o.b. his plant. It may be necessary for Commodity to purchase at these ceiling prices and sell to refineries at lower prices.

Commodity agrees to purchase oil stocks and meal stocks from processors at any time processors require such relief. It is contemplated, however, in case a processor desires Commodity to buy surplus oil and meal, the processor will first secure outside warehouse space and place the oil and meal in same, securing warehouse receipts or other acceptable evidences of ownership to tender to Commodity when asking for payment.

In case Commodity is requested to purchase soybean oil meal, it will pay \$1.50 per ton under the processor's base price and will agree not to offer such meal for sale to the feed trade or for feed at lesser prices or on more favorable terms than the processor is authorized to sell it for. Commodity will also make every effort, before offering any meal for sale to induce the processor to repurchase same from it and thus make it unnecessary for Commodity to enter into competition with the processors in selling meal.

EACH PROCESSOR will be confined to certain areas in the purchase of his soybeans. There are 10 areas defined in the Agreement. It is the intention of Commodity to ascertain where each processor normally purchases soybeans for his plant operations and also where transit railroad freight rates operate to the best advantage with the shortest rail movement, before specifying the area or areas from which a processor must originate his soybeans.

If a processor's plant is located near the borderline of an area defined in the Agreement and if it is necessary for him to purchase part of his soybeans in one area and part in one or more other areas, it will be so specified in Appendix C, section 3, of the Agreement. For example: 60 per cent from Area No. 1; 40 per cent from Area No. 2, etc.

In case a processor derives part of his soybeans from one area and part from other areas, that portion of processor's soybeans originated in one area will be sold to processor at its respective area processor value and other portions of processor's soybeans originated in other areas will be sold at their respective processor value.

The price to processor for soybeans purchased in any area will be the base price of the products, f.o.b. plants in that area for the particular type of plant which the processor operates, multiplied by the average yield of meal and oil of plants of the processor's type deriving beans from processor's area, less the margin stated in the processor's Agreement.

The approximate margins per bushel processed to be allowed are as follows:

- (a) Large expeller type—22c.
- (b) Large extraction type—24c.
- (c) Large hydraulic type—26c.
- (d) Small expeller type—24c.
- (e) Small extraction type—26c.
- (f) Small hydraulic type—28c.

SMALL PROCESSORS are defined as those processors whose total capacity in all plants for processing soybeans into soybean oil meal and crude soybean oil does not exceed 5,000 bus. for 24 hours.

It is not the intent of the Agreement to guarantee processors the exact above margins. Small advantages and disadvantages may accrue to individual processing plants due to geographical locations, but if any individual processor suffers undue hardship he may appeal to Commodity for relief.

Prices which a processor will pay for soybeans purchased from Commodity under the Agreement are determined from the AVERAGE AREA YIELD of oil and meal for plants of a processor's type which yields are obtained from monthly reports made by each processor to Commodity.

COMMODITY WILL take the area's base price for carlots of soybean oil meal and the average ceiling price for crude soybean oil f.o.b. the processing plants in the area and the average yield for the area for each type of plant, calculate the average value of products from one bushel of soybeans in each area for each of the 6 types of plants. This will be known as the "AREA PRODUCT VALUE" for that type plant.

Deducting the respective margin for processing for a certain type plant from that type plant's area product value will give the AREA PROCESSORS VALUE of soybeans for that type plant. That will be the price at which Commodity will sell soybeans to that type processor in that area. Commodity will thereupon adjust the price on soybeans previously sold to processors of that type to that level. This adjustment will be made every 3 months. This will encourage a processor to operate his plant most efficiently and try to secure the greatest yield of oil and meal.

Inasmuch as it is essential to secure as much soybean oil as possible, a reward to those processors operating in the most efficient manner will be made by allowing them to retain one-half of their excess product value over the area product value secured by similar plants in the same area.

A PROCESSOR WHO recovers less product value than the average plant of his type for his area will be reimbursed by Commodity for one-half of his product loss thus sustained because some processors are required by reason of geographical locations to operate in competition with large processors who have more efficient equipment or who are able to buy better quality soybeans. In case a small processor is so situated, he would be handicapped in having his price based on the average oil recovery of more efficient plants in his area.

It is anticipated that meal sold by truck from a processor's plants may be sold at lesser prices than carlots of meal shipped into the same area. The Agreement permits truck purchases of soybean oil meal by farmers to be made at approximately the same price throughout the United States and thus encourages local truck sales and discourages long rail hauls.

It is expected that some processors will not be able to recover all of the freight advantages which they formerly enjoyed, but they will not be required to sell truck lots of meal at the minimum price (Base price plus \$2). They are prevented, however, by competition, from selling at higher prices than other processors can ship carlots of meal into their areas.

Inasmuch as Area No. 4, which includes Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas will have a deficiency of soybean oil meal and since it has been the practice of processors in this area to sell most of their soybean oil meal by truck within local areas, processors in Area No. 4 will operate on an f.o.b. plant basis. Area No. 4 processors will not be permitted, however, to sell their meal outside of Area No. 4 on this basis because to do so would incur unnecessary long rail hauls and would disturb the competitive sale of meal by other processors. If they find it necessary to sell meal outside of their area, they will, therefore, be required to charge the Decatur basic price, delivered. This will probably have the effect of reserving Area No. 4 meal business to processors in Area No. 4 and will give them an opportunity to build up local distribution.

Each mill will be required to report once each month any rail freight savings or rail freight penalties incurred and these will be for the account of Commodity. This will prevent any processor from making a profit or sustaining loss by reason of railroad freight rates on carlot movements of meal.

COMMODITY WILL initially fix the base price for bulk soybean oil meal at \$30 per ton. It is Commodity's plan to advance this price 25 cents per ton each month beginning November 1 to encourage buyers of meal to stock up ahead as much as possible.

In order to prevent, as far as possible, buyers of meal from contracting for long periods ahead without taking prompt delivery and thus escape the advance in meal price without performing any service, processors will be required to increase the price of meal 25 cents per ton for



each month on deliveries extending beyond the first day of the second month from date of sale.

Processors in all areas except Areas No. 4, No. 8 (South Atlantic Coast) and No. 10 (Pacific Coast) will sell carlots of meal on a competitive Decatur basis. Processors in Areas Numbers 4, 8 and 10 will sell carlots *within their own areas* on a plant basis. Processors in Areas Numbers 4, 8 and 10 shall sell carlot on a Decatur basis outside of their areas. All processors may sell on a plant basis in less-than-carlot sales. This will usually permit producers to purchase truck lots of meal f.o.b. local plants for less than carlot Decatur basis.

Arrangements will be made to establish so-called "custodian" Agreements with processor's local banks. This will be done for those processors who do not have sufficient working capital or borrowing power to finance this kind of a program.

Under these custodian Agreements, Commodity will deposit funds in processor's own bank in trust. Processor may draw on these funds to pay for soybeans purchased by him for Commodity. The local bank will be the custodian and will be authorized to advance these funds to processors at 3 per cent interest per annum. The processor will pay the local bank the custodian fee and will furnish all documents required by the custodian to substantiate his request for funds and to secure custodian while funds are loaned. Processor will repay the money so borrowed as he repurchases soybeans to operate his plant and the custodian will thereupon from time to time return said trust funds to Commodity.

## Wheat Production in Europe Under Normal Needs

Wheat harvesting is now general all over Europe and has been completed in many sections. Reliable estimates of production are lacking but sufficient information has been coming through from time to time to verify the pessimistic advices of the past few months relative to production in the Danube Basin, Germany and Italy.

Total wheat production in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria is believed to be under normal needs, but some exports from Hungary appear probable. A continuance of strict bread rationing, breadless days, compulsory mixtures and use of corn as a substitute appears inevitable for these three countries, weather permitting, it is expected that every effort will be made in the Axis and occupied countries to expand the acreage to grains and other crops this Fall and next Spring. However, numerous obstacles must be faced such as the need for rotation and shortages of fertilizers, workers' equipment and, in some sections, poor seed. These problems will become increasingly serious as the war continues and may be expected to result in lighter yields.—Broomhall.

## Flaxseed Cannot Decline Below \$2.40

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5.—Washington reports that in spite of a larger production of oilseed crops in 1942, the supply situation continues tight as exports of seeds and oils under the Lend-Lease program will be materially larger than last year.

The late flaxseed in the southern zone is being threshed, with flax threshing operations there pretty well completed and yields continuing favorable. In the northern area threshing operations will be resumed after a few days of this sunny weather. In Montana the flaxseed is also ready to cut, with some harvesting underway.

There is a distinct holding tendency on the part of farmers and country elevators since prices cannot decline below \$2.40, Minneapolis, and are now only slightly above this minimum. However, in spite of considerable increase in country elevator and farm storage, the bulk of this year's flaxseed production will probably be moved in the usual manner, but perhaps more orderly than has been the case in the past.

Receipts of cash flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth this past week have been very light but a heavier movement is expected next week.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

## Linseed Oil Mills in Accord with C.C.C.

The important news on the domestic flaxseed front this week is the announcement Thursday of the proffered agreement between the Commodity Credit Corp. of the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the flaxseed crushing industry whereby crushers will purchase all domestic No. 1 flaxseed offered them at not less than \$2.40 per bu. at Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and Portland, Ore.; \$2.35 at Kansas City and \$2.45 at Los Angeles and San Francisco and in return therefor it will be agreed that the Commodity Credit Corp. will make non-recourse loans to crushers on the basis of 12c per lb. in Zone 1; 12.2c in Zone 2, and 12.4c in Zone 3, on up to 40% of the linseed oil produced this year from domestic flaxseed.

Indications are that all flaxseed crushers will accept this fair offer, and co-operate fully with the government in its war efforts.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Post Grain Standards

Nothing is quite so convincing to a farmer as posted rules and regulations under which business must be done; provided the grain dealer sticks to the rules and regulations. If a sign in an elevator office says "No Credit," it should mean no credit. Those funny little signs like "Credit extended freely to all persons over 80 years old who are accompanied by their grand parents," may be amusing, but they certainly do not engender respect for posted signs.

A farmer is convinced by a sign when the management means what the sign says. In the case of grain grades, the elevator operator has the U. S. Department of Agriculture as authority for accepted standards. Posting these standards will help eliminate argument and unhappy business relationships, because these standards for judging the quality of grain are clear and specific and may be demonstrated readily with a sample of the grain in question.

This is the reason we publish data regarding the grading of the various grains, and the grade requirements for grains. You will find the Oats Standards in this number.

## National Scrap Harvest

This program just being inaugurated by the WPB, is to be known as The National Scrap Harvest, and is strictly farm and rural in character, wherein the farm equipment distribution agencies and country grain buyers have the best contacts.

The Farm Salvage Program which has been operative for some months indicates that the surface has just been scratched and that we are far from the potential tonnage available from this particular source. No doubt farmers have been too busy with crops to get in their scrap at the time state and local salvage drives have been conducted. Thus, in setting up this program, the activity is planned to follow the normal crop harvest in the various sections of the country. This will take advantage of the normal lull in field operations and give farmers, grain and feed dealers and equipment company men the necessary time to make a thorough canvass of all the farms.

The industry has prepared a dramatically illustrated poster entitled "Sink A Sub From Your Farm" which will serve to bring the matter to the attention of the farmers.

The plans as outlined should bring together all interested agencies in rural communities so that every available bit of farm scrap will be gathered for the war effort.

Repeal of the 110 per cent of parity provision in the Price Control Act was favored by Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard in a radio broadcast Aug. 19. As a substitute he proposed subsidies to farmers.

## Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

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- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

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327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—Arrangements were completed Aug. 26 whereby Hal Bogle, Dexter, N. M., has purchased and taken over the entire holdings of Mrs. Roy Lochhead and Roy Lochhead, Jr., in the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., becoming owner of the business. There has been no change in personnel of the company other than that Mrs. Lochhead and Roy Lochhead Jr., will no longer be associated with the company and operations will continue along the same lines and policies as in the past.

## ARKANSAS

Fayetteville, Ark.—John Preston Scott, 87, died Aug. 31. He owned and operated the White mill and Fayetteville Milling Co.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—Charging the Farm Security Co-operative members are legally evading sales tax payments by buying thru the A.A.A., which charge is denied by the A.A.A. and F.S.A. officials, Revenue Commissioner Joe Hardin stated he has instructed his legal staff to prepare a test suit to determine whether purchases by members of F.S.A. co-operatives thru A.A.A. are subject to tax. As a basis for the litigation, Mr. Hardin said his department would disallow claims for sales tax exemptions filed by mercantile establishments selling to co-op members farm items bought thru the A.A.A. The co-operatives claimed the purchases were exempt, the revenue commissioner said, because the A.A.A. was an instrumentality of the Federal Government. The 1941 gross receipts sales tax law provides that sales made direct from benefit of the Federal Government were exempt from the sales tax, Mr. Hardin said, but that he took the position that sales to co-op members thru the A.A.A. were actually sales for benefit of consumers, and as such were taxable.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Terra Bella, Cal.—Harry Wood recently installed Superior CC Elevator Cups in his elevator.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Officers recently elected for the Los Angeles Grain Exchange are: J. R. Garvey, pres.; C. H. Bates, vice-pres.; H. A. Brickham, treas.; C. G. White, sec'y-man-ager.

San Francisco, Cal.—The feed mill at the United Packing Plant was badly damaged by fire recently. Machinery, large quantities of grain and molasses were destroyed by the flames that gutted the third and fourth floors of the 75-ft. sq. building of wood and corrugated iron, where animal feed for use at the company's stockyards is produced.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board recently pointed out that, due to the space situation and the large crop, quotas are necessary on all grains except flax. Neither quotas or car distribution can be properly handled unless the board knows the acreage signed up at each delivery point. The wheat board urges all producers who intend to market any grain, except flax, during this crop year to secure permit books so that cars can be placed at points where they are most needed and quotas may be increased at points where there is space to handle increased amounts.

Winnipeg, Man.—James M. Gilchrist, local grain man, was elected president of the North-West Line Elevators Ass'n at the annual meeting held here recently, and R. R. Emerson and C. C. Head were named vice-presidents. Officers appointed were: J. G. Fraser, sec'y; James Seatoj, ass't sec'y; Dr. K. W. Neatby, director of the agricultural department and Cecil Lamont executive vice-president.

Vancouver, B.C.—H. H. Smith, local manager for Earl, Stoddart, Ltd., will act as president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange this year, having been unanimously elected at the first meeting of the new exchange council. Vernon Lester, local manager for Kerr, Gifford & Co., Ltd., was named vice-pres. J. H. Hamilton, who has acted as sec'y-mgr. since the exchange was formed, was returned again.

Fort William, Ont.—Donald Ross, government grain inspector, suffered serious injuries Aug. 31 when he fell 20 ft. off a grain vessel, struck a concrete wharf, and plunged headlong into the Kam River. Rescued from the harbor waters and rushed to the McKeller Hospital, it was found he had sustained injuries to his head and a fractured finger. The accident occurred while Mr. Ross was performing his duties aboard the grain vessel Algorail, moored at the Ogilvie elevator. As he started to descend the ship's ladder with a grain sample bag he lost his hold and fell. James Carson, a grain trimmer, who was standing near by, dove into the water and held Ross until other Ogilvie employees came to the rescue and pulled out both men.

## ILLINOIS

Greenville, Ill.—The Greenville Elvtr. Co. recently installed Superior DP Elevator Cups in its elevator.

Nora, Ill.—Henry Bruce Miner, 87, who at one time operated a grain elevator here for Graham Bros., died recently.

Trenton, Ill.—The Trenton Co-op recently installed an electric truck hoist, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Genoa, Ill.—Merriman & Sons elevator has been enlarged by construction of an addition, and the ramps leading to the structure have been widened.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Thirty Indiana and Illinois grain dealers met recently in the M. L. Vehon & Co. office to consider problems incident to storage of soybeans.

Speer, Ill.—The Speer Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with wood deck, 14x9 ft., and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Leland, Ill.—The Leland Farmers Co. and the Baker Farmers Co. held their annual picnic at Shabbona Park Aug. 27. A basket dinner was served at noon when free ice cream was distributed. Contests were held later.

Fairview, Ill.—A. E. Bentley, who has been assistant manager of the Fairview Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator for the past several months, has been appointed manager, filling the vacancy caused by the sudden death of W. R. Willcoxen.

Full (Mayview p.o.), Ill.—Vertie Worley is the new manager of the Champaign County Grain Ass'n elevator. Mr. Worley has been a barber in St. Joseph for several years, but had elevator experience some years ago when he worked at Pauline for the late I. N. Walker.

Kings, Ill.—E. M. Peters, president of the White Rock Elvtr. Co. since 1940, passed away Sept. 2 at a hospital in Rockford. Mr. Peters had been actively engaged in numerous business interests, but gave liberally of his time to his local elevator, and he will be sorely missed in this community.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Norman W. Peters, New York, N.Y., a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1914, died Aug. 23.

Allied Mills, Inc., has reported consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounting to \$1,602,629, equal to \$2 a common share, as compared with \$1,600,153 or \$1.97 a share in the preceding fiscal year. Profits before taxes rose to \$4,710,247 from \$2,365,886.

The O.P.A. now has two offices in Chicago, one headed by E. P. Hohman for the Metropolitan Area at 228 N. La Salle st., and the other the Regional Office for seven states at 20 N. Wacker Drive. The Metropolitan Area office will handle matters from Waukegan to the Indiana Line.

The Great Lakes Elvtr. Corporation has been incorporated with \$160,000 capital, 1,600 preferred and 80,000 common shares, by Barnett Faroll, pres.; Arthur F. Jost, vice-pres., and Raymond A. Gerstenberg, sec'y-treas., to operate under lease the National Elevator hitherto operated under lease by Rosenbaum Bros.

The Cereal Byproducts Co. is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Since its organization in 1917 this company has kept in step with the development of balanced rations in the feed industry and has facilitated the flow of ingredients by its extensive brokerage service conducted by 14 active traders at Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha and St. Louis. Five other of its traders have entered military service, but the company is continuing to provide the market service with record feed production demands.

## INDIANA

Kewanna, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. recently installed new grinding and electrical equipment at its elevator.

Richmond, Ind.—Joe Clark, 58, died Sept. 1 at the Reid Memorial Hospital. He had been seriously ill for three weeks. Mr. Clark was a partner with his brother, Leonard Clark, in operating the Richmond Roller Mills.

## Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



Lapel, Ind.—The Citizens Grain Co. recently installed a hammer mill complete with motor, bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—I am not able to do much walking, but I am at the office for a time each morning and each afternoon.—Tully Crabbs.

Onward, Ind.—Bert Miller, retired grain dealer who operated elevators here and in Flora for many years, died recently at his farm home near Flora.

Logansport, Ind.—Claude Bishop, 72, a former manager of the Logansport Elvtr. Co. elevator, died unexpectedly Aug. 19 while seated at the breakfast table.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Wabash Co. Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a 1½-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Fortville, Ind.—The Fortville Grain Co. has been made an approved custom mixing station according to an announcement received by them from Purina Mills, St. Louis.

Goshen, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n Credit Union charter has been amended changing capital stock to 20,000 shares of \$5 p.v.—P. J. P.

Hobbs, Ind.—F. M. Ackels, has nearly completed remodeling and expanding his elevator and feed mill. This plant will operate with two 45 h.p. diesel engines and two large hammer mills and two mixers, one of a four-ton and the other three-ton capacity. The entire plant is equipped with roller bearings.—A. E. L.

Bluffton, Ind.—The large mill and feed barn of Dotterer & Son, recently was damaged by fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The firemen found a large pile of sacks had been placed on the floor in the middle of the building and set on fire.—W. B. C.

North Judson, Ind.—Vanek Bros. will replace their elevator and feed mill which burned recently, by construction of a modern fire-proof structure of glazed tile. New equipment has been installed in temporary quarters and the firm is mixing and grinding feeds as before the fire.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Allied Mills, Inc., entertained the Wayne Feed dealers, managers and employees and their wives at a chicken and steak dinner at the Barboul's recently at which representatives were present from Kouts, Valparaiso, Westville, Wellsboro and South Wana-tah.

Bremen, Ind.—The Bremen Elevator has installed considerable new equipment including a hammermill with magnetic separator, motor and drive, crusher feeder with motor drive, drag and 120-bu. gearless mixer with motor, drive and starter, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—An educational conference was held Aug. 24-27 inclusive in the Anthony Hotel by the McMillen Feed Mills. A pre-convention caucus of officials of the company, with the key man in the sales organization was held in the director's room of the company's offices Aug. 20-22 inclusive on which occasion plans were completed for the four day conference that followed.

Marion, Ind.—William E. Ohlemeyer, connected with James E. Bennett & Co. at St. Louis, Mo. for the past 23 years, has become associated with the Hoosier Soy Bean Mills, effective Sept. 1.

Greencastle, Ind.—Dealers in mineral feeds in this district, connected with the Moorman Mfg. Co. of Quincy, Ill., held a conference in the Commercial Hotel Aug. 25 to consider matters connected with the commercial feed business, brought to the fore by war conditions. The meeting was in charge of Frank Day, H. K. McComb from the central office at Indianapolis being present to lead the round table discussion. The district includes Putnam, Parke, Montgomery, Vermillion, Warren and Fountain Counties.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold a dinner meeting Sept. 14, 7:15 p. m., C.W.T., at the Wayne Hotel. Fred K. Sale, state sec'y of the ass'n, recently returned from Washington where he attended conferences of the processors on the C.C.C. soybean contract and is planning to be present. His report and the regular discussion on local and terminal conditions will comprise the evening's program. Reservations for the dinner should be made at once. Ladies are invited to attend, L. R. Rum-syre, sec'y-treas., stated.

## IOWA

Sibley, Ia.—A windstorm Sept. 1 wrecked eight government storage bins.

Cleghorn, Ia.—Les Paulson is a new employee at the Farmers Co-op Elevator.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. property has been given a new coat of paint.

Onawa, Ia.—A new 60-ton scale has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—George Huber, 74, at one time in the grain business here, died recently.

Dike, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op Elevator was broken into recently but nothing of value was taken.

Corning Ia.—A 24x80 ft. storage building is near completion at the Hinck Mills, to be used for feeds.

Marion, Ia.—The Gordon Hatchery has erected a cement block addition for feed storage.—P.J.P.

Ayrshire, Ia.—Joe Hildevoid has succeeded V. L. Grange as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Rembrandt, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., is planning to build an addition to the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, for feed storage.

Eldon, Ia.—The D. D. Hayes Co. recently installed a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Sumner, Ia.—A new grain pit, blower and ground feed bin have been completed for the H. J. Schult & Son elevator.

Granville (Belmond p. o.), Ia.—Earl J. Muehl resigned as manager of the Granville elevator and Kay Ahlers has taken over the position.

Des Moines, Ia.—An embargo on grain shipments into Des Moines that required permits for the movements of all grains was lifted Aug. 31.

Dike, Ia.—On Aug. 18 the Farmers Co-op Co., held its annual meeting and reported an increase of 22% in business over the previous year. Total sales were \$152,758.15 and the net profit was \$10,608.75. Clifford Gregory was re-hired as manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Spencer, Ia.—The loading platform of the Wilson Coal & Grain Co. elevator is being enlarged and feed bins are being constructed above one end.

Milford, Ia.—The old grain elevator that stood north of the Milwaukee depot has been razed and the lumber used in farm storage construction.

Manly, Ia.—On Aug. 26, M. H. Barker, manager of the Farmers Co-op Co., was united in marriage to Virginia Lyford. Congratulations.—A. G. T.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Hjalmer N. Johnson, traffic manager of Ralston Purina Co., Minneapolis, has been promoted to assistant manager of the company's local plant.

Little Cedar, Ia.—The Little Cedar Grain & Coal Co. has built a feed warehouse 32x30 ft. It is covered with cedar siding and of wood construction. K. C. Knapp is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Eldora, Ia.—The Froning Grain Co. placed its new elevator in operation Aug. 24. The old elevator collapsed June 5 and has been replaced by a 14,000-bu. 20x20 ft., 42 ft. high structure, of crib type, frame-construction with steel roof. Merle Froning is local manager.

Waterloo, Ia.—Soybean grading and moisture testing schools will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day of the Dairy Cattle Congress, Sept. 7-13 inclusive, at the soybean exhibit sponsored by Iowa State College, Iowa Dept. of Agri., and the American Soybean Ass'n.

Burlington, Ia.—The stock brokerage and grain and provision firm of Schoff & Baxter, in business 22 years, wound up its business affairs Sept. 1, to quit business for the duration. Governmental control of commodities and price regulations were principal factors governing the decision, R. W. Baxter said.

Clear Lake, Ia.—The board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa during their summer meeting here moved to dispense with general conventions during the duration. The decision was made in the interest of national defense and it is planned to transact necessary business in small meetings.

Red Oak, Ia.—David T. Jones has sold the Jones Produce Co., which he has operated for 15 years, to the Askey Feed & Produce Co. which took over the business Sept. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will leave for Portland, Ore. Sept. 15 where Mr. Jones will work in a ship yard for the duration. Their sons have been inducted into military service.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—We started pouring wheat into our new structure Monday morning (Aug. 31) and now have quite a pile, so we are very interested in watching the "angle of repose." While it will take some ten days to two weeks to fill the bin completely, we will then, I am sure, have enough knowledge of the manner in which the grain runs into the bins thru gravity to make it a much simpler matter to fill the next one.—J. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

Tipton, Ia.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon 21 miles of track between here and Stockton, Ia. The stations of Bennett, with one elevator, Buttolph Grain Co.; Sunbury, one elevator, Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., and Stockton, one elevator, the Farmers Co-op. Co., will be left without benefit of railroad facilities if the road is abandoned. The Chicago & North Western Railroad in addition to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad services local elevators.

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Sure, it's important to have careful selection of effective chemicals go into the manufacture of a grain fumigant. But the average buyer has no way of judging chemically one product from another—especially in a field where so many manufacturers make unqualified claims of excellence.

Therefore, far more important is the reputation of the manufacturer created, in turn, by conscientious selling plus long standing acceptance. In the last analysis it is **YOUR ONLY ASSURANCE** that the product—besides doing the job for which you bought it—will fully protect your men, your plant and your grain.

Weevil-Cide is a highly effective grain fumigant. More important, Weevil-Cide is sold by a company who not only feels its responsibility to the trade but has familiarized itself sufficiently with all aspects of stored grain fumigation to make that sense of responsibility your assurance of protection.

**THE** *Weevil-Cide* **COMPANY**  
**THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT**  
 1110 HICKORY STREET  
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Monticello, Ia.—Martin H. Lorenzen, proprietor of the Hawkeye Steel Products Co., Waterloo, and his brother, Ed. Lorenzen, salesman for that company, recently purchased the business of the Reel Products Co., yeast feed manufacturers, taking over the business Aug. 24. Headquarters for the new concern will be here for the present, but will be moved to Waterloo later. The men recently purchased the business of the Johnson Mineral Feed Co., Cresco, Ia., and plan to combine the two companies. They will manufacture both mineral and yeast feeds here and will close the plant at Cresco.

## KANSAS

Salina, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. recently had an electrical damage loss.

Osage City, Kan.—The Sturdy Grain & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer.

Roxbury, Kan.—An electrical damage at the Lloyd Morrison elevator recently caused a small loss.

Waldo, Kan.—Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. suffered a small loss recently from high winds.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss at their plant from recent high winds.

Plains, Kan.—H. A. Holmes plans to build a 40,000-bu. elevator south of the tracks as soon as labor is available.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. reported a small property loss as the result of recent high winds.

Marion, Kan.—The alfalfa mill erected north of the Ed Popp place by Mr. Small of Neodesha, is in operation.

Gridley, Kan.—The Sauder Elvtr. Co. has installed a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with belt drive.

Lyons, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. elevator was damaged by high winds Aug. 21. The loss was small.

Great Bend, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., have opened an office here, with E. J. Whalen of Hutchinson in charge as manager.

Marydel (Culver p.o.), Kan.—Property of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. suffered considerable damage recently from high winds.

Clifton, Kan.—Geo. Watson, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator for the past five years, resigned, effective Sept. 1, to enter the Naval Reserve. V. B. Moyer of Alta Vista, is new manager of the local elevator.

Holyrood, Kan.—Everett Bredfeldt of Bush-ton is new manager of the Holyrood Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevators here and at Farhman, succeeding Sherman Andrea who retired after continuous service since 1909.

Clay Center, Kan.—Gordon Mark, proprietor of the Gordon Mark elevators here and at other points in central Kansas, was nominated State Representative. Inasmuch as he is unopposed, this is tantamount of election.—W. H. Clevenger.

Newton, Kan.—The name of the Goerz Flour Mills Co. has been changed to the American Flours, Inc. The mill is owned by G. M. and Paul Ross; J. D. Zimmerman and F. W. Ross of Sterling; and L. E. Zimmerman, White-water.

Cimarron, Kan.—Leigh Warner leased a five-section railroad workers apartment building, boarded up doors and windows, and poured wheat down the chimneys. "Santa Clause Wheat," the community folk have named the grain.—P.J.P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Aubrey Moyer, with the J. H. Salley Grain Co. at Liberal for the past year, and Frank Week of Salina, have purchased the Hutchinson Feed & Seed Co. business. They will continue under the name. Mr. Moyer is a son of J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.



Clay Center, Kan.—The Marshall Feed Co. which purchased the Williamson Mill in 1940, has increased the elevator capacity approximately 200,000-bus.—W. H. Clevenger.

## KENTUCKY

Stanford, Ky.—The Baughman Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Henderson, Ky.—Earl Scott, 67, operator of the West End Milling Co., was fatally injured on Aug. 28 when struck by an automobile. He died a short time later.—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—The Murphy Elvtr. Co. amended its charter to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000 and to raise its debt limit from \$300,000 to \$600,000.—P. J. P.

Winchester, Ky.—Eugene F. Kinnaird recently resigned as manager of the Winchester Milling Co., a position he held for the past three years. Sewell C. Martin, his assistant, has succeeded him as manager.

Louisville, Ky.—Larry Aubrey, son of the late J. Fred Aubrey, partner in Aubrey & Co., feed and grain dealers, is in the army as a private, and is receiving basic training at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—A.W.W.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co. was named in a suit filed by C. M. Cecil seeking damages to the amount of \$1,050, as a result of injuries sustained Aug. 19, 1941. Cecil stated that he is an engine foreman for the I. C. railroad and while performing his duties on the premises of the defendant suffered body injuries. He claims negligence upon the part of the defendant.

## MICHIGAN

Alma, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has engaged the office at its local elevator.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Beale Jenks, 60, vice-pres. and general manager of the Huron Milling Co., died recently in a Detroit hospital.

Armada, Mich.—Orvy Hulett, Sr., has purchased the interest of his partner, F. S. Finch, in the Armada Elvtr. Co. and will continue the business under its present name. Mr. Finch will continue with his position in the road commissioner's office.

Portland, Mich.—A series of acts of vandalism and intensification of precautionary measures against possible sabotage has caused the Valley City Milling Co. to take steps to arm its watchmen and to consider increasing the number of night watchmen.

Oxford, Mich.—The Oxford Co-operative Elevator has prepared a place in its basement and fitted it for receiving and grading eggs for poultrymen. It will be under the supervision of the Federal-State Grading Service at Lansing and will be open for business on September 16. Ray E. Allen is manager of the Co-operative Elevator.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. H. Runciman of Lowell has purchased the local plant and warehouse of the Minor Walton Bean Co. Carlton H. Runciman, Jr., son of the founder of the firm of C. H. Runciman, will be manager of the local plant. The elevator is included in the transaction. An electric eye picking machine is being installed there. L. E. Osmer, former manager of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange at Lansing, will become sales manager of the Runciman firm, making his home here. The Minor Walton Bean Co. will continue to operate its plants at Charlotte, Chester and Mulliken.

Bronson, Mich.—Maurice Sours, 14, was fatally injured while playing on a coal pile at the Bronson Co-operative Co. elevator recently.

## MINNESOTA

Graceville, Minn.—George Sauer is new manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator.

Maynard, Minn.—W. A. Hess sold his elevator buildings to Cargill, Inc., who moved them to Gluck.

Perham, Minn.—Arvid Nelson is a new salesman in International Elevator Co.'s retail department.

Kiester, Minn.—The Kiester Co-op. Elevator is building a feed storage warehouse, 20x50 ft. in size, east of the feed mill.

Stockton, Minn.—B. J. Stellwagen, 62, manager of the Stockton Elvtr. Co. elevator since 1917, died unexpectedly Aug. 27.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—R. F. Anderson was named manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n recently rented the Mickelson warehouse and will store about 20,000 bus. of wheat there.

Henning, Minn.—The Paul Gust Elevator has installed a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale with 26 ft. deck and grain beam equipment.

Pipestone, Minn.—Peavey Elevators are about to install a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Dump Scale with platform, 28x9 ft. and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

St. Paul, Minn.—Work is to start here soon on the construction of a 50,000-bu. feed warehouse by the Meers Feed & Seed Co. The frame warehouse will be built in the stockyards.

Waseca, Minn.—A new company of which M. M. Atkinson is president is constructing a mill for the manufacture of stock and poultry feeds and concentrates on Fifth Ave., S. E., along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks. The new building will be 36x100 ft. in size.

Gluck, Minn.—The Gluck Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has decided against the sale of its elevator to Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis. The latter company has purchased the elevator buildings of W. A. Hess at Maynard, Minn., and moved them here, to become part of their local plant.

### DULUTH LETTER

The Bob White feed mill, operated by R. M. White and located on Commerce St. closed down Sept. 1, due to poor business conditions. The firm also dealt in fertilizer but found trade conditions and stiff competition too difficult to overcome, so finally decided to retire from business.—F. G. C.

The local storage situation remains fairly good, with elevators holding some 37,000,000 bus. of grain and allowing for working space still have room for eight to nine million bushels. Grain shipments eastward has been on a moderate scale and about in keeping with the in movement from county points.—F. G. C.

Working on a joint contract three Duluth firms are furnishing 1,500 bins for grain storage for the Commodity Credit Corporation. The bins are of wood, principally white pine with a roof of cedar shingles. The bins are constructed in knock-down form under government specifications at the local plants and shipped by rail to the grain fields. Four bins can be loaded into one railroad car and are leaving here at the rate of 10 carloads a day. Altho the sheds are primarily to alleviate the grain storage problem, the wooden bins are suitable for permanent use.—F. G. C.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

James E. O'Hara, 80, former grain buyer in Minot and Washington, died recently. At the time of his death Mr. O'Hara was a grain buyer for the Benson-Quinn Co.

The Hilltop Farm Feed Co. on Sept. 1, opened in its newly-purchased quarters at 100-110 Third Ave. N.

Walter Benedict, who retired four years ago, is associated with General Mills, Inc., once more, this time in the purchasing department.

Jack Meyer, ass't sec'y-treas. of the Bunge North American Grain Corp., New York, N.Y., has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Arthur D. Hyde, director of manufacturing activities of General Mills, Inc., for seven years, was elected vice-pres. of the firm and appointed research director.

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n postponed its first fall meeting from Sept. 1 to Sept. 8, to be held in the East Room of the Nicollet Hotel, 6:30 p.m.—S. N. Osgood, sec'y.

Lieut. Totten Peavey Heffelfinger, formerly treasurer of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., becoming in 1935 its vice-pres., is an administrative officer at the Pre-Flight Naval Aviation Training School at St. Mary's College, Cal.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co. on Aug. 21 received what is believed to be a record carload of wheat. The car, consisting of new Montana winter wheat, weighed 149,650 lbs., aggregating 2,494 bus. The normal carload contains 1,500 bus.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, vice-pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., has been appointed regional conservation director for the War Production Board. The appointment was announced by A. E. Bowman, regional W.P.B. director, who stated Mr. Heffelfinger's duties will be to coordinate the work of salvage sections, whose activities are expected to be greatly expanded.

Directors of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at its regular meeting Aug. 21 at Hotel Nicollet adopted a resolution which seeks to have the War Production Board definitely state the place of the feed industry in the nation's war effort. Many directors present reported difficulty encountered in securing necessary replacements and new equipment. Prof. J. B. Fitch of the animal husbandry division of University Farm at St. Paul was present to discuss with the directors the subject matter to be considered at the annual Feed Dealers' Short Course to be held at the University Farm in St. Paul Oct. 26-27. Prof. Al Larson, also of the University Farm staff, outlined the short course for seed dealers which will be staged on Oct. 28 immediately following the feed dealers short course. This latter course is an innovation at the Farm. O.D.T. restrictions caused the directors to vote the discontinuation of the series of district meetings held each fall by the ass'n. However, a meeting will be held in St. Paul during the short course to allow the feed dealers to gain first hand information of the many matters required of them by the war effort. The directors expressed the opinion that the C.C.C. wheat now being offered for sale should be handled by existing agencies, to conserve man power, money and equipment. Declaring there is no need to set up a second system of distribution, the following were named on a com'te to discuss this matter with proper officials of the C.C.C.: Joseph Donovan, Donovan Grain & Coal Co., Albert Lea; Harold Roth, Cambridge Feed & Mill Co., Cambridge; and Sec'y-Treas. W. D. Fleming.

## MISSOURI

Hamilton, Mo.—The Green Mill & Elvtr. has installed a 6,000-bu. steel grain storage bin at its elevator.



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**MICHIGAN'S LEADING**  
Elevator Equipment and Supply House  
Everything in Elevator and Feed  
Grinding Equipment

**Flack-Pennell Co.**

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Saginaw, Mich.



Owensville, Mo.—Karl Ritterbusch, manager of the Ritterbusch Elvtr. Co., and Miss Fern Eleanor Miller were married recently.—P. J. P.

Bedison, Mo.—Bill Walden lost three fingers of his left hand Sept. 4 while operating a hammer mill feed grinder at the Bedison feed mill. He was taken to a hospital at Maryville.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Alfred Schoenfeldt, a mechanic for the Schreiber Grain & Milling Co., had his left hand badly mangled when it became caught in machinery at the plant recently.—P. J. P.

Goodman, Mo.—A fire at the Garoutte Milling Co. plant was extinguished by Mr. Garoutte recently after employees of the plant had given it up. Going to the top of the mill, he fought the flames and saved the plant.

Hannibal, Mo.—The Slater Milling Co. (Slater, Mo.) has opened the Hummer Flour & Feed Store on North Third St., under the management of James F. DeNio, who has been the company's sales representative in this territory since 1935.—P. J. P.

Slater, Mo.—Carl E. Bolte has taken a leave of absence from the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., of which he was sales manager, to accept a leading position in the War Production Board's drive to bring more small plants all over the nation into war work.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—In an address before the Kiwanis Club Dwight of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. on "Soybean Processing" named the many products of the bean, and said "the future of the soybean industry is bright, both as a war industry and a post-war industry, and we feel that it will help materially conditions in this four state area. It not only furnishes materials necessary for wars, and low cost necessities and luxuries for men in times of peace, but also gives farmers a ready market for a new cash crop, and jobs for city folks. All of us in the Dannen organization are proud of the part we are playing in our nation's war effort, and we feel that all of St. Joseph can be proud of this soybean processing plant, a vital war industry."

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Fred W. Lake, Jr., son of Fred W. Lake, vice-pres. of the Continental Grain Co., has been promoted to captain in the Marine Air Corps. He is stationed at Corpus Christi, Tex., and is an instructor in flying.

The Kansas City Feed Club will hold its annual autumn festival Sept. 15 at Indian Hills Country Club. It will be out-of-town visitors' day and a program of golf and other entertainment has been arranged, with dinner to follow. M. A. McClelland, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., is in charge of entertainment.

Charles Dreyer, manager of Dreyer Commission Co., who recently enlisted in the U. S. Army, was honor guest at a dinner at the Hotel Bellerive attended by members of the feed milling and grain trade, prior to his leaving for service. Fifty persons were present. He was presented with an electric razor and a pen and pencil set.

J. W. Holloway is leaving the post of assistant transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade to assume his new duties on Sept. 15 of executive sec'y of the Kansas-Missouri River Mills to which office he recently was appointed. He has long been engaged in mill and transportation problems of the southwest.

#### MONTANA

Outlook, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and contents were destroyed by fire Aug. 23.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Farmers Union elevator, 100,000 bus. capacity, is under construction, a permit to build having been received from the government.

Chinook, Mont.—Ted Westin of Cleveland, associated with the Miller Bros. in the operation of their large livestock ranches, announced that he had purchased the Milk River elevator and mill here. Ed Culbertson has been manager of the elevator and Percy Mackenstadt, manager of the mill.

Hamilton, Mont.—Paul Tschache recently purchased the large warehouse property on North First St., known as the Montana Fruit Distributors headquarters, and will use it for storage purposes in connection with his grain business. Remodeling will be done when wartime restrictions are over.

#### NEBRASKA

Seneca, Neb.—The R. S. Proudft elevator has been cleaned out and repaired. Ed Larsen is manager.

Bladen, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a 10x34 ft. deck Fairbanks Scale at its elevator.

Anan (Glenvil p.o.), Neb.—We may have to quit business on account of a defense plant taking most of our territory.—Anan Co-operative Grain Co., J. L. Burt, mgr.

Blair, Neb.—Frank Brown, 53, who was associated with his son-in-law, Charles Kaspar, in operating the Brown & Kaspar Milling Co. prior to moving to Idaho several months ago, died Aug. 28.

Alvo, Neb.—John Banning, in addition to looking after his lumber business, has been in charge of the Rehmeier & Co. grain business while Simon Rehmeier, manager, has been at the hospital in Rochester, Minn.

Omaha, Neb.—Not disclosing the location of the mill, R. M. Sandstedt, University of Nebraska research chemist, stated Igleheart Bros., Inc., of Evansville, Ind., a subsidiary of General Foods, Inc., has leased a mill in Nebraska to be used this fall to make flour from Leoti sorghum grain. The flour is to be shipped east for processing into starch to be used for adhesive such as on envelopes, stamps, labels and in box manufacture, also in the food industry in place of cassava starch, which no longer can be imported from the Far East. Research studies by Sandstedt, agricultural chemistry department head, reveal that pure Leoti sorghum grain, widely grown in Nebraska, has starch characteristics similar to the cassava starch and will make as fine a tapioca pudding as the imported East Indies product.

Emerson, Neb.—S. S. Pendlay, manager of the Crowell Elvtr. Co. elevator at Dixon for the past five years, has succeeded A. P. Coulter as manager of the company's local elevator. Mr. Coulter resigned after being manager for 15 years.

Lincoln, Neb.—First Lieut. Joseph P. Roth, son of Earl Roth, president of the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., received his wings as a pilot in the Air Corps of the United States Army recently. His brother, First Lieut. F. E. Roth, Jr., is in the infantry.

Sumner, Neb.—The Scudder Grain & Livestock Co. elevator which was filled with 12,000 bus. of grain, burst and partly collapsed recently, spilling a large portion of the grain on the siding tracks and ground. Seymour Fox, an employee, who was in the building had a narrow escape from being smothered by the grain.

Chadron, Neb.—Walter G. Peterson, 62, died Aug. 20. He had been ill for some time. In 1925 Mr. Peterson came to Chadron, buying out the Nye, Schneider, Fowler interests, and had conducted the Chadron Grain & Coal Co. Since his health failed about three years ago, his son, Carl Peterson, has had charge of the business.

#### NEW MEXICO

Dexter, N. M.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. is installing a new dehydrating unit at its local plant which will double its capacity for dehydrated alfalfa products. It is expected to be in operation in September.

#### NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Max F. Cohn, president of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., it is expected will be officially appointed senior market specialist in the feed and grain branch of the food and food products division. Mr. Cohn started work with the O.P.A. on Aug. 31 and now is serving as associate of Chas. Kennedy, who recently was made head of this unit.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

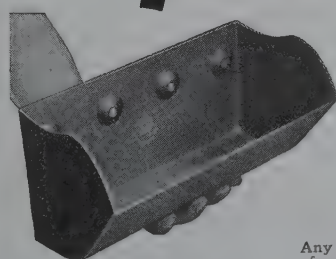
Hazen, N. D.—The Hazen Grain Co. is building a storage annex.

Wheatland, N. D.—The Wheatland Elevator has been repaired and a new cleaner installed.

Havelock, N. D.—The Western Lumber & Grain Co. is building an annex to its elevator.

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TIME, LABOR, POWER AND EQUIPMENT  
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Now, when elevators are choked to capacity, it is doubly important to be able to move grain more quickly!

The answer is NU-HY Buckets—streamlined—rugged construction—scientifically designed to space closer—combining all elements to endure and assure full use of your facilities.

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CAPACITY THE  
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Sanish, N. D.—Gunther Harms has constructed a 24x33 ft. elevator, with concrete pit.

Lemert (Cathay p. o.), N. D.—A 28,000-bu. annex has been completed at the Lemert Grain Co. elevator.

Rolla, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. will build a 30,000-bu. elevator to replace the one that recently burned.

Sherwood, N. D.—Walter Abrahamson, formerly of Cooperstown, is new manager of the Farmers Union elevator.

Souris, N. D.—The old hotel building, out of use for several years, has been remodeled and is being used for grain storage.

Ashley, N. D.—The Union Elvtr. Co. has moved its office here from Wishek, occupying quarters in the Tribune building.

Carrington, N. D.—A 25,000-bu. annex is under construction at the Independent Elvtr. Co. elevator, Donald Nicolson, mgr.-owner.

Tolna, N. D.—Oscar Nyberg, of Edmore, has succeeded Olger Gjestvang as assistant manager at the Farmers Union Elevator.

Ray, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co. has purchased the Saveway grocery store. Phil Quale will continue as manager of the store.

St. Thomas, N. D.—Capt. Louis Whelan, associated with Whelan Bros., who is in the Army Air Corps, is now stationed at Santa Ana, Cal.

Antler, N. D.—W. R. Ballance who has been manager of the Co-op Grain Co. elevator for several years, is taking over the operation of the M. D. Dyar elevator.

Portland, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is building a 60,000-bu. annex; to be in operation within three weeks. H. E. Lenaburg is manager of the elevator.

Zahl, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator has purchased the warehouse and implement building of the late O. M. Rask, and will use a part of the building for wheat storage.

Loraine, N. D.—The work of converting the old Bolton Building into a grain storage warehouse is being rushed to completion. Five bins have been put in with a total capacity of 16,000 bus.

Sherwood, N. D.—Clarence E. Taber and a group of local farmers have purchased from the F.C.A. the elevator formerly operated by the Farmers Union, and will operate it as the Farmers Grain Co.

Blaisdell, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported six additional government bins are being erected and that the first elevator loan was made on 600 bus. of No. 3 Dark Northern Thatcher wheat of 13.9 protein.

Hannaford, N. D.—The annual meeting of Griggs County elevator managers and directors of Farmers and Farmers Union elevators was held here recently when provisions of the marketing quota and loan program this fall were outlined.

Maddock, N. D.—The old Acme elevator was moved to its new location just east of the St. Anthony elevator and is being made ready to receive grain.

## OHIO

Pandora, O.—The Pandora Milling Co. recently installed a Sidney New Gearless Mixer.

Leipsic, O.—The Moorhead Elevator installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller with blower for cobs.

Patterson, O.—The Patterson Grain Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Maumee, O.—Bob McIntyre has been advanced to the position of traffic manager of the Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Lebanon, O.—The regional meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here, at the Golden Lamb Hotel, Friday, Sept. 11, 6:00 p. m. Elden Kyle and W. W. Cummings will be speakers.

Norwalk, O.—Ralph W. Mead, 64, for many years in the grain and seed business here and for the last 14 years president of the American Vault Co. (Cleveland), which he founded, died Aug. 24 at his home in Lakewood.

Maumee, O.—Charles Sprague of Tontogany is the new manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. elevator, succeeding Leo Kaiser of Toledo, who was sent here to take the place made vacant by the retirement of W. J. Breay.

Atlanta, O.—John H. Dunlap, Jr. recently purchased the elevator formerly operated by C. E. Groce and will operate it under the name of the Atlanta Grain Co. Mr. Dunlap is a new member recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Columbus, O.—Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that 484 wood bins, with a capacity of 702,000 bus., have been erected in the state. While 1,371 bins originally were ordered, to hold 1,927,000 bus., the C.C.C. advises that it expects to have over 2,000 wood bins erected in Ohio before the movement of the new soybean crop. This is in addition to the 332 steel bins that have been shipped into the state from the west.

Lakeview, O.—Elza Sanders, Jr., 13, a son of Mrs. Cleo Westbrook of Sidney, and of Elza Sanders, Lakeview, was suffocated when he fell thru a trap door at the top of a grain chute, into a bin containing 800 bus. of shelled corn at the Morris grain elevator recently. The boy, who was visiting his father, was playing with Bobby Morris, son of Lowell Morris, operator of the elevator, unknown to Mr. Morris. The boys' screams brought employees to the scene of the accident, but they were unable to rescue young Sanders. The body was removed after the bin had been emptied of its grain.

Kettleville, O.—Kettleville Grain Co. recently installed a new style Jacobson Hammer Mill complete with motor, starter, permanent magnet and crusher, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Mantua, O.—A nation-wide search has been instituted for two gunmen who entered the Mantua Grain & Supply Co. mill about 10 o'clock the night of Aug. 22, stole about \$200 from the money drawer in the office and left Ralph Mayhew, 64, owner, and Fred Dunkerton, 50, employee, critically injured. While one robber forced Mrs. Mayhew to lie on the floor under the counter after directing him to where the money was kept, the other entered the mill where a free-for-all fight took place between the three men during which Mayhew knocked the gun from the thief's hand with a pitchfork while Dunkerton attacked with a broom. Battered and bleeding, the latter two dashed into the office after the fleeing gunman. There, seeing his wife on the floor and believing her injured, Mayhew rushed the second robber at the money drawer. The latter emptied his gun and both Mayhew and Dunkerton sank to the floor, the former struck by three bullets, one of which hit him in the chest and came out his back, Dunkerton hit in the chin by a bullet that penetrated his neck and coursed into his shoulder, lodging about an inch from his spine. They were removed to Ravenna Memorial Hospital in a critical condition. The robbers escaped in a waiting automobile. Mr. Mayhew also is owner of the Grain & Supply Co. at Troy O. Late word advises he has sufficiently recovered as to be able to return home from the hospital as has Mr. Dunkerton. The latter is suffering from Phlebitis in his leg and spine.

## TOLEDO LETTER

Charles Elliott, general manager of the Toledo Grain Elevator, was recently elected a member of the Toledo Board of Trade. The company recently purchased the elevator formerly owned and operated by the Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

The Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board will hold its next regular district meeting in Toledo, Sept. 16. A large attendance of grain shippers and grain carriers is expected due to the growing importance of transportation in connection with the national defense effort.

Lt. Charles Forrester, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Forrester, returned from Midway Island recently to spend a few days' furlough with his parents. Before enlisting in the service Lt. Forrester was a resident doctor at one of the Toledo hospitals. His father is the operator of the G. R. Forrester Grain Co.

Edward H. Luhring has become associated with the Continental Grain Co.'s Toledo elevator in the capacity of superintendent. The Continental Grain Co. recently purchased the elevator formerly known as the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co. Mr. Luhring was formerly connected with the Continental Grain Co. when it leased the Anderson elevator.

## OKLAHOMA

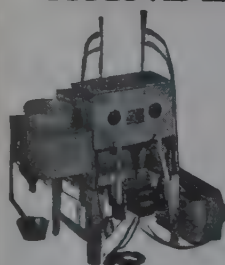
Selman, Okla.—We are installing a 34x10 ft. Fairbanks Scale at our elevator here.—Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., E. J. Walche, mgr.

Stilwell, Okla.—Bishop & Son's feeder supply store held its formal opening Aug. 29. An interesting and instructive program for feedmen was presented.

El Reno, Okla.—William Hall Thompson, formerly superintendent of the El Reno mill of General Mills, Inc., died Aug. 27. He retired from active service about five years ago.

Mt. Park, Okla.—The first shipment of grain bins furnished thru the C.C.C. was received in Kiowa County the week of Aug. 10-15, too late to be of much benefit for this year's crop. Leonard Gillingham, administrative officer for the A.A.A., stated, and will be available next year.

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Marshall, Okla.—Dewey Sheppard has succeeded Ray Clark as manager of the Humphrey Grain Co. elevator, Mr. Clark having gone to Medford to manage an elevator.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Thornton, Wash.—Maley Bros.' new elevator has been completed.

Odessa, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills is building an 80x50 ft. addition to its elevator.

Everett, Wash.—Gus Koutlas has leased the old Seiple warehouse and is installing new feed milling equipment.

Ralston, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. recently built a platform for additional wheat storage at its elevator.

Lamont, Wash.—H. A. Johnson has succeeded Leo J. Decker at the Lamont Grain Growers warehouse and elevator.

Scappoose, Ore.—Phil Hollsheimer, owner of the feed mill that burned recently, stated he plans to rebuild the plant.

Palouse, Wash.—The old Warner garage has been remodeled and will be used this year for grain storage by the Wallace Grain & Pea Co.

Huntsville, Wash.—The Touchet Valley Grain Growers, Inc. recently converted a part of the old farmers warehouse into an elevator for bulk grain.

Creston, Wash.—The Creston garage has been leased by the United Grain Growers, who will use it for grain storage. It will hold about 45,000 bus. of wheat.

Powers (Starbuck p.o.), Wash.—An elevator annex of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., collapsed recently, spilling 40,000 bus. of grain on railroad tracks.

Coulee City, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills has completed construction of a 180x40 ft. grain storage bin, capacity 65,000 bus., H. R. (Pat) Herron recently announced.

Waitsburg, Wash.—J. W. Anderson, formerly associated with the J. B. Ford Sales Co. of Denver, Colo., is new office manager of the Touchet Valley Grain Growers, Inc., succeeding Fred Zuger.

Pendleton, Ore.—Steps were taken here leading to the formation of an Oregon State Chemurgic Council, with appointment of temporary officers and plans laid for an organizational meeting early in 1943.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—The top of bins of the 500,000-bu. elevator under construction for the Port of The Dalles has been floored and the roof of the main structure is being laid. The new building is being rushed to completion by the Hogenson Const. Co., to relieve the wheat storage shortage.

Seattle, Wash.—Construction of the large addition to the Hanford St. grain elevators is being rushed to completion and is expected to be ready for operation about mid-October. The additional bins will provide storage space for 800,000 bus. of grain, bringing the total capacity to 2,300,000 bus.

Boise City, Ida.—New grain storage rates in effect as enacted by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Idaho which became effectively July 1 show an increase from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a bushel per month to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel. The new rates include \$1 per ton on handling charges, which includes handling into warehouse or elevator and delivery on platform, or where delivery is bulk thru spout into cars, trucks, etc. Free storage will be given for 30 days from date of delivery, after which time the rate is to be 15c per ton per month. This is an increase of 5c over the old rate. No insurance charges will be made except the handling and storage fees. Weighing will be 10c per ton for special piles; bulking charge, 25c per ton in or out, in addition to the handling charge, and sacking charges will be \$1.25 under the new rate per ton, in addition to the cost of the sacks.

Redmond, Ore.—Construction of the warehouse at the site of the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. is completed, and machinery will shortly be installed, according to James F. Short, owner. The nine bins, built to store 25,000 bus. of grain are already practically full.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Twenty-five Oregon, Washington and Idaho elevator operators attending a meeting with O.P.A. officials here recently asked increased handling and storage rates for grain. Prices of \$1 per ton for handling and 15c per month for storage are needed to meet higher labor costs and the need for expansion, the men declared. Results of the conference were forwarded to Washington for decision.

Pendleton, Ore.—Agricultural representatives from Oregon, Washington and Idaho gathered here Sept. 4th, asked that their industry be permitted to contribute its share toward solving the critical rubber shortage thru the use of grain and other farm products in making synthetic rubber. A confidential report on the work being done by the government toward production of synthetic rubber from grain was given at the meeting.—F. K. H.

Milton-Freewater, Ore.—An overheated light bulb, caught in and about 30 ft. from the top of a bin which was filled with about 6,800 bus. of barley at the Milton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, started a fire that smoldered for several days. It was discovered only after it burned its way thru the dividing wall into a bin that had just been emptied, the increased air encountered fanning it into flames. The loss was confined to the bin. Eldred Price stated the grain was not badly damaged.

Arlington, Ore.—Twenty-three grain growers in this area have announced the incorporation of the first company in the northwest for the manufacture of alcohol for processing synthetic rubber. Articles for the Grain Products, Inc., were filed at Salem, by E. M. Hulden and L. O. Ferguson of Arlington and Charles McElligott of Ione calling for a capitalization of \$100,000. The company has already obtained property and equipment for the plant. Work will be done under government contract.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Vernon Miller became a member of the grain department staff of Crown Mills, effective Sept. 7. Mr. Miller completed his education at the University of Idaho and entered the grain business at Lewiston with Kerr, Gifford & Co. In December of 1931 he was made manager of the grain department of Dean Witter & Co. He remained there until the brokerage firm closed its Portland offices, and he then joined the staff of Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Beane, where he has remained until the present.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—J. S. Laing, for the past three years employed at the Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., and prior to that in the implement business, has been named as manager of the co-operative, to serve during leave of absence granted Lieut. James Hill, manager since 1934, who will supply corps of the United States Navy. Ralph Terjeson was placed in charge of the grain and warehouse division; Mr. Laing was elected sec'y and H. W. Henderson, treasurer. In the past Lieut. Hill has been both sec'y and treasurer.—F.K.H.

Lynden, Wash.—Fire starting in an elevator leg from an overheated bearing at the feed mill of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n, Aug. 17, was prevented from spreading to other sections of the building by quick work of firemen. A considerable amount of sacked grain stored on the lower floors was moved by employees to the newer concrete building adjoining following discovery of the fire. No feeds or supplies in the retail warehouse were damaged, Mgr. John Witter stated. Service at the plant is being maintained as usual, milling operations being suspended. Both Whatcom County Co-op. plants are being supplied during the period of plant reconstruction by feeds from the Bellingham station. The fire loss was covered by insurance.

Monroe, Wash.—Paul C. Bryan, former manager of the West Seattle Dairy, has been named general manager of the Pacific Fibre Flax Ass'n's local plant. He also is vice-pres. of the ass'n. The building formerly occupied by the Carnation Milk Co., will be remodeled into a processing plant by the ass'n.

Portland, Ore.—The great importance attained by the pea crop in the Inland Empire this season, representing more than 20 per cent of the nation's pack is emphasized by the estimate in banking circles that cash return to the farmers from dry peas in the Inland Empire territory adjacent to Spokane, Wash. is \$15,000,000. This, the statisticians say, amounts to approximately \$50 an acre, and in numerous instances more than the land is selling for per acre.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—There is a most hurried construction of new elevators, and new farm storage, the greatest the mid-Columbia has ever seen. At The Dalles in Wasco County the people voted to build a half-million bushel grain elevator; and at Dufur another 150,000 bushel elevator is being completed. Co-operatives in Sherman County built a 650,000-bu. elevator. Another 240,000-bu. elevator at Kent, and at other stations old flat warehouses were converted into bulk storage houses. In Gilliam County, the farmers constructed 1,250,000 bus. of farm storage elevators, and the Condon Grain Growers built a 300,000-bu. elevator, and another 60,000-bu. one at Mikkalo. Morro County farmers built new elevators both as individuals and co-operatives, and when the crop came on, larger than expected, bought 122 of the 3,000-bu. grain bins to hold the crop. In Umatilla County, the Pendleton Grain Growers built 1,210,000 bus. of new elevators. Other companies built more. Labor was hard to find. The lumber and nails on priority. Machinery could only be had for absolute necessity.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Tidewater Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the four-story warehouse at 31st and Market Sts. and will occupy it for storage and distribution purposes after proposed alterations are completed.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. elevator was damaged by hail recently.

Carthage, S. D.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was struck by lightning recently. The damage was light.

Ramona, S. D.—Fire started by a slipping belt ignited the cupola at the Peavey Elevators elevator recently. The damage was slight.

Walker, S. D.—Sam Klauert is new manager of the Columbia elevator, succeeding Mr. Burning who was called into U. S. Army service.

Stratford, S. D.—Roy Erickson has resigned as manager of the local elevator of the Ferney Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. Marvin Gergarter has succeeded him in the position.

Winner, S. D.—The Tripp County Co-operative Ass'n recently purchased the 45,000-bu. Frescoln grain elevator, owned and operated by C. L. Frescoln for the past 15 years. Everett Harrison, manager of the Tripp County Co-operative Ass'n elevator, will have charge of both elevators. Mr. Frescoln is retiring from the grain business, to devote his time to livestock business.

Brookings, S. D.—Local elevator men met recently to appoint a county grain com'ttee to cope with the embargo on cash and storage grain which went into effect Sept. 27. Carl B. Quail, representing the co-operative elevators, was elected chairman of the county group. Cecil Denhart, White, represents independent elevators; John Johnson, the line elevators; Harry Frost, Bruce, the Farmers Union elevators, on the com'ttee. The embargo which went into effect on all barley, regardless of whether it is cash or storage barley, requires a permit for shipment.



## SOUTHEAST

Durham, N. C.—The Farmers Mutual Exchange has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller.

Huntington, W. Va.—Fire in a warehouse attached to the W. W. Payne feed mill recently did a small amount of damage. The mill building was not damaged.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Colonial Milling Co. resumed operations of its mill after a fortnight's shutdown following a fire in the dust collecting equipment on the top floor of the plant. Most of the damage was caused by water.

## TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—Dehydrating alfalfa at the rate of 24 tons a day is being done in a plant which was installed recently by the Denver Alfalfa Products & Milling Co. The time required to send the alfalfa thru the dehydrating process is approximately one minute. It first undergoes a blast of heat of 1800 degrees Fahrenheit and then quickly reduced to 450 degrees. All operations of handling the alfalfa are conducted by the Denver Co., including the mowing and hauling to the mill where it is dehydrated and ground. The dehydrator is a drum thirty feet long and eight feet across. The drum turns agitate the hay as it makes its swift passage thru the unit. At one end of the drum are the natural gas heated furnaces and at the opposite end is the fan, which forces the dry alfalfa into the storage bins. L. L. Leatherman, manager of the Plainview plant, says tea rationing, if and when it comes, will not bother him. He takes a little dehydrated alfalfa and a few drops of peppermint oil and concocts a fine substitute for tea.—W. D. H.

## WISCONSIN

Menomonee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co. feed mill building and stock were badly damaged by fire recently. E. O. Wright, mill manager, stated the blaze was started by friction of a belt slipping on a pulley.

Green Bay, Wis.—The Strid Grain Co. has been organized, to merchandise all grains. T. A. Strid, former manager of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange at Rock Rapids, Ia., and associates are organizers of the company.

Glenwood City, Wis.—Arthur Fillback has taken over the management of the Glenwood City Mill & Elevator. William Oraxler, former manager, has been classified for military service and disposed of his interest in the local mill.

Sheldon, Wis.—The grain elevator and feed mill owned by Clarence Brown is nearing completion. Practically all equipment is on hand and is being installed. The main portion of the Brown store will be enlarged this fall and all new fixtures installed.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—The W. G. Slugg Co., feed distributor, Milwaukee, has closed its local office for "the duration." Pat Slugg, who has been manager since last October, expects to return to the Army and William Hansen, his asst., was inducted recently. William Hohenstein and Fred Zahgrabel, both of Milwaukee, other members of the Slugg organization, also have joined the Army.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

The rate of interest for the month of September, 1942, has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Albert L. Flanagan on Sept. 1 terminated his association with the Fraser-Smith Co.'s local office, which he had managed for 27 years, and became associate barley buyer for the Jos. Schlitz brewery, working with H. H. Peterson who has been in charge of that work for many years.

## Development of Terminal Grain Marketing

By CLAUDE M. CAVE, Dodge City, Kan.

In order to give you a true picture most of my talk will center around Chicago, where the first load of wheat, amounting to 78 bushels, was marketed in that city in the year 1838, and where the first board of trade was ever established.

At that time standard grades for grain were unknown anywhere in the world, and a bushel of wheat was measured in a basket, levelled off on top with a stick. Grain was handled in sacks. The few warehouses that were in existence then in the eastern part of the United States were of the flat type and of very limited capacity. Future contracts, as we know them today, were unknown anywhere in the world, and up until 1848 the center of the milling industry was at Oswego, N. Y., with Buffalo, situated at the head of Lake Erie, contending for this supremacy. Today Kansas holds that honor.

In the earlier days Milwaukee was the chief western market, because Milwaukee was a sizeable city, with port and storage facilities when Chicago was still a small village in a muddy quagmire of swamp. When Chicago was incorporated in 1833 it had no harbor, no commerce, no accumulated capital, and the inhabitants of 150 souls included half-breeds, quarter-breeds, and men of no breed at all, and St. Louis was a wealthy city of ten thousand people. However, Chicago, located at the southern end of Lake Michigan soon became the terminus of railroads coming from the east and was the starting point for railroads going into the west. In addition to this, plank roads had begun to be built across the swamps to nearby towns and villages.

Along about 1840 the great Mississippi Valley began the development that in the past 96 years has extended to the Rocky Mountains and made this area the world's bread basket, and the United States one of the greatest producing countries of grain in the world. In the brief space of twenty years after this development started, exports of grain changed from about four million bushels annually, to hundreds of millions of bushels each year.

The development of the greatest grain market in the world, which is Chicago, is traceable to that city's strategic position, as a lake shipping point located in the heart of the grain growing area, which offers a natural terminus to lake and water movement. As stated before, the first official record of the grain trade in that then little prairie town shows the receipt of 78 bushels of wheat in the year 1838. The shipping business there, was inaugurated the following year when a cargo of 1,678 bushels of wheat was loaded from farmers' wagons into a boat and shipped to Black Rock, Erie County, New York.

By 1841 Chicago had become the grain market center for northern Illinois and parts of Indiana and Wisconsin. The prairie farmer of those days was interested not only in the cash price to be obtained for his grain, but also in the price of the supplies which he invariably purchased with a part of the pro-

ceeds. This Chicago could furnish, on account of its ability to receive them from the east by the water route. During this same year, on the same day that Chicago was paying one dollar per bushel for wheat, Peoria bought it for forty cents. The following year, in September, 1842, when Chicago was paying 53c per bushel for wheat, Springfield, Illinois, offered but thirty-seven cents in trade. Consequently, plank roads were built out in all directions to enable producers to bring in their wagon loads of grain over the prairie mud. Trains of wagons, loaded with wheat, were a frequent sight in Chicago during those times and sometimes as many as eighty wagon loads were observed, passing thru the country on these plank roads enroute to Chicago.

The first grain elevator, in which steam power was used, was built in Chicago of brick, with a capacity of 80,000 bushels, and was completed in September, 1848. And the first regular stock yards was established the same year on West Madison Street, near Ashland, and was known as Bulls Head. Records show that on the morning of August 16th, 1848, there were in the port of Chicago, two barges, 27 brigs, 67 schooners, 6 steamboats, 6 propellers, and 32 canal boats, crowding the main river so that it was almost impossible for any one of them to shift its position, and railroad tracks were lined with freight cars waiting to be unloaded. The muddy village of 150 souls incorporated in 1833, had developed into a still muddier city of over 20,000 people. The first telegram was received in Chicago from Milwaukee in 1848. The Illinois and Michigan canal was opened in April, 1848. The first ocean-going steamship arrived in Chicago from Montreal in June, 1848, and the first carload of wheat shipped into Chicago by rail was in 1848; and in my humble judgment, there were no unemployment problems in Chicago in those days.

The new railroads were delivering livestock and grain in such quantities that shipping facilities eastward were strained to care for the flood of produce, and the harbor was filled with ships to transport the grain movement.

Grain warehouses, flour mills, and railroads were growing apace; thus, in a short time Chicago was off on her career as the world's greatest market for farm products, because of her supreme position at the largest crossroad of transportation from producing territory, into consuming areas. Imagine, if you can, the confusion. Wagons and ox-carts, canal barges, and finally the new railroads, delivering more grain than any market in the world had received up to this time, with sailing vessels, new steamers, and canal boats crowding the harbor to receive the grain for movement east, for milling and processing, to be exported to all corners of the earth. New markets had to be sought all over the world, grades and standards had to be established, physical handling machinery developed and a marketing system devised that would absorb the immense deliveries and hold them against consumptive need.

Without standard weights, per bushel, there was opportunity for shady practices in measuring quantity, and because of lack of standard grades the matter of quality was often the basis of altercation and bitter dispute between buyer and seller. Without adequate storage facilities, and with no contracts, other than the Warehouse Receipt, there was

Froedert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., reported net income for the fiscal year ended July 31 amounting to \$807,720 equal after requirements on the preferred stock to \$1.54 a common share, against \$946,024 or \$1.85 a share in the preceding fiscal year. Net sales of malt during the period rose to \$9,750,157 from \$8,176,511, and the company stated that shipments of malt were the largest in the company's history.



much speculation in cash grain and violent price fluctuations, sometimes ranging from fifty to seventy-five cents in one day. Deliveries were either greater than the need for immediate shipment, or less than was required to load the waiting ships for movement east.

**Organization of Board of Trade**—Therefore, it was necessary for some sort of a standard marketing system, and the Chicago Board of Trade was inevitable. A market place was necessary where buyers and sellers of this new flood of golden grain could meet and do their trading. So the Board of Trade was organized on the first Monday in April in the year 1848, with a membership of 82 members, with the following objectives in view:

To maintain a commercial exchange; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information; and generally, to secure the benefits of co-operation in the handling of grain. This is the preamble of the rules and regulations of all the exchanges of today.

At the first meeting of the Board, a committee was appointed as inspectors of quality of commodities handled by the members. This was the first move toward securing uniformity in grades and of guaranteeing the quality of products sold. In my judgment, those 82 Chicago merchants, pioneers and founders of the Chicago Board of Trade, deserve the gratitude of the entire world for their courage, vision, energy and honesty.

The following years, up to the close of the Civil War, were replete with business romance, patriotic service, and devotion to the ideals that brought forth the most efficient and orderly marketing system for the marketing of grain ever devised by man; a system of marketing that has been adopted thruout the world, not only for grains, but for many other commodities, including cotton, silk, coffee, sugar, rubber, metal and many others. These men were confronted with the necessity of rendering an economic service of tremendous import. The very future of this great grain producing area was in their hands. Upon their success or failure depended, in no small degree, America's rise to economic supremacy.

By 1865 the structure of the Chicago Board of Trade was practically complete, with grain standards established, that were accepted as accurate everywhere in the world, with a cash market stabilized by what is now known as Future Trading. Grain was moving from producer to consumer at less expense than any other major agricultural commodity, and unlimited amounts of harvest time deliveries were possible without a sacrificing price on the part of the producer, yet, insuring to the consumer the lowest competitive handling costs. The Chicago Board of Trade was being used for hedging grain in transit everywhere in the world. Thus, Chicago had attained the world's dominant grain market and has held that position, without interruption, since that time.

The trade in futures began in a perfectly natural way. The storage capacity of Chicago was limited. It frequently happened that large fleets of vessels would arrive when there was little grain in Chicago, but plenty located in store houses along the line of the Canal or Illinois River, and in later years along the railroads. Under these circumstances, it was a convenience to the vessel owner, and to the Chicago grain merchant as well, if some holder of grain in the country, or some Chicago agent of such country owner, would agree to deliver it in Chicago within a specified time, say within five to ten days. The records show that before future trading was recognized as a distinct practice,

it was the custom for grain to be sold on the Board of Trade for ten, twenty, thirty, or even sixty days delivery. The delivery periods, just enumerated, however, involved considerable bookkeeping and led to disputes, so that rules were later drawn up to regulate future trading and monthly delivery periods were substituted.

All the essentials of the present day contract market were in evidence during these years. Contracts for the future delivery of a specified amount of grain to be delivered at a specified time and with some attempt at specifying quality were widely used during this entire period. Merchants and transportation interests were using the futures market to insure delivery of grain when and where it was needed, and at a known price which permitted safeguarding of handling charges, a practice known today as "hedging."

The speculator was present to absorb, as a "long," offerings that could not otherwise be readily absorbed, or to provide contracts during times of high prices and small deliveries by going "short." This future or contract market also made it possible for outside points to sell at the Chicago price, less cost of delivery, on any business day. Even at this early date the inherent speculative risk in taking title to grain for merchandising purposes was being passed on to the speculator who desired to assume this risk in the hope of profit.

As a concrete example, for instance: We will take an elevator operator located in this territory. During the harvesting period when grain is moving very fast from the producer to the market, large elevator concerns accumulate in a few weeks' time many thousands, and even millions of bushels of wheat, and in almost every case, where these large amounts are accumulated in an elevator, it is necessary for the operator to borrow large amounts of money from banks in order to furnish a market to the producer for these enormous deliveries of grain. If it were required that the elevator concern absorb the losses that might occur in a decline of, say ten cents per bushel on five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, which would mean a loss of fifty thousand dollars, banks would not take the risk of lending him the money necessary to buy this grain. Thru the future's market, however, he is able to sell his grain daily on a basis of the price paid on the Board of Trade. This is what is termed "hedging," and means that, regardless of what the price may be at the termination of his contract, which may be July, September or December, he will receive for his grain the price for which he sold it for future delivery the day it was purchased, which would include original cost and handling charges.

This marketing system has met new conditions from time to time until today it is more efficient than any developed in the world. It may be called a dual system of marketing, which permits the grain to take the shortest possible route from farmer producer to consumer, with minimum risk. It brings to grain the most advantageous terms of finance; absorbs any amount of grain from the farmers wagon load to a ships cargo, without price disturbances; absorbs an entire crop and holds it against consumptive need without sacrifice in price on the part of the farmer; registers a constant price according to world supply and demand condition; and, by accurate weights, grades, and equitable rules of trade, safeguards the interest of both producer and consumer. It may be interesting to you to know that the marketing facilities developed by the Chicago Board of Trade during the first decade after its charter was granted in 1859 comprises essentially the same facilities offered by the Exchanges of today. This system has been attacked bitterly by many, but as yet no one has offered anything to take its place, and it is universally used all over the world.

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**Railroad Claim Blanks** duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

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**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

**Shippers Record Book** is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

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327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# Field Seeds

**Keokuk, Ia.**—The Northwestern Seed Co. recently equipped its elevator with Superior CC Elevator Cups.

**Twin Falls, Idaho.**—The O. J. Childs Seed Co. has built an additional warehouse to store 25,000 bags of beans.

**Bellingham, Wash.**—Harry Farley, who had retired from the seed business, died recently at Bushnell, Fla.

**Rochelle, Ill.**—The Lazier Seed Co. has contributed to the war effort the metal originally bought for Pfister field signs.

**Mt. Vernon, Wash.**—John M. Lindbloom, for 30 years in the seed and feed business, has been named a member of the city council.

**Felton, Minn.**—C. R. Soeby and Ralph E. Inglis of Walhalla, N. D., have bought the large potato warehouse of Edward Carlson to be used for seed stock.

**Green Springs, O.**—Ralph Blaney, a graduate of Ohio State University, and instructor at high school, has joined the O. & M. Seed Co., to specialize in the production of hybrid seed corn.

**Red Oak, Ia.**—Oliver Bricker of Farragut has purchased the plant of the Halbert Seed Corn Co., and will use it to handle popcorn which he grows on his farm and by contract.

**Santa Cruz, Cal.**—The fiber from the bark of redwood trees has been found to have valuable qualities as a mulch and is being placed on the market by the Redwood Fiber Products Co.

**Newton, Mass.**—Curtis Nye Smith, for over 35 years counsel and drafter of legislation for the American Seed Trade Ass'n, died Aug. 20 after an operation for appendicitis, aged 66 years.

**Oxford, Ind.**—Jos. J. Schoen, for 7 years farm supervisor at Centerville, Ia., for a life insurance company, has been employed by the Farm Craft Hybrid Seed Corn Co. as general manager and sales director.

**Raleigh, N. C.**—Governor Broughton and Commissioner of Agriculture W. Kerr Scott charge that the Commodity Credit Corporation is furnishing seed of inferior quality and that the government is wrong in refusing to pay state inspection fees.

**Spokane, Wash.**—Northeastern Washington will ship approximately 90 carloads of mustard seed to eastern markets this year, a new record and an increase of 30 per cent over last year, according to F. L. McDonnell of the McDonnell Seed Co.—P. J. P.

**Winchester, Ind., Sept. 5.**—Clover seed crop is not going to be the usual crop in Indiana, we believe. Timothy is very light and poor germination, this is blamed on cutting with combine before it is really ready to cut and so much immature seed gets in and the dealers don't or can't clean it out.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Two superior strains of red clover, Kentucky 101 and Cumberland, now available for use in New Jersey, were shown to be disease-resistant and to yield well the first year of cutting, and, unlike ordinary red clover, to persist for a second year. Planting and fertilizer practices and seed production methods are outlined in New Jersey Exp. Station Cir. 419.

**St. Joseph, Mo.**—The Mitchelhill Associated Stockholders have bought the interest of Frank H. Mangelsdorf in the Mitchelhill Seed Co. When the Mangelsdorf Seed Co., of Atchison, Kan., purchased the Mitchelhill Co. in 1925 Mr. Mangelsdorf removed to St. Joseph and built up one of the largest bluegrass seed handling firms in the world. After 43 years in the seed business he retires to reside with his family in California.—P. J. P.

## Evasion of Seed Inspection Fees

Jos. Hardin, state revenue commissioner of Arkansas, says that by effecting legal means of escaping payment of gross receipts taxes, the FSA "has merely increased the financial burden on those who have not been able to escape the taxation thru certain peculiar legal setups."

The Farm Security Administration denies any control over the operations of co-operative associations it finances, saying that the associations are operated and controlled by boards of directors, elected by the membership.

Officials in the secretary of state's office reported that 104 FSA-financed co-operatives have been organized in the state under the co-operative law. They do not have to pay the \$11 a year franchise tax.—P. J. P.

## Improved Bluegrass Seed Header

J. B. Kelley of the University of Kentucky describes two forms of a recently designed seed header having some of the features of the small-grain combine. One of these machines was provided with a cutter bar 10 ft. long, the other with a 14-ft. bar. The machines were pulled by a tractor equipped with a power take-off to operate the knife, reel, and conveyor belts of the harvester. The 10-ft. machine was operated at an average speed of 5.5 miles per hour and the larger one at 4.75 m.p.h. The smaller machine harvested on an average 800 bu. of rough seed per 12-hr. day during 1940, or 45 acres per day.

The seed header was found to have the advantages over the implements previously used in that less seed is lost in the field; the machine does not have to be stopped to change sacks; the seed cures more readily in the curing racks, with less labor required for turning to prevent the danger of heating; and seed germinates better.

It was, however, very difficult to separate the seed from the stems and chaff with the present types of cleaning equipment. The cutter bar and slat reel were discarded and replaced by a revolving cylinder or beater 10 ft. in length, 17.5 in. over-all diameter, and made of pressed steel disks to which are fastened wooden bars to make a solid drum. Into this were driven 20-penny spikes to serve as beater teeth. The teeth are 2.5 in. long and were placed spirally around the drum in sufficient number so that, as the drum revolves in the grass, the seed is beaten from the stems and thrown back on the conveyor platform. Power is furnished through a power take-off from a tractor. The green seed harvested by this machine leaves less straw to be handled.

The author also describes two types of horse-

drawn comb stripper requiring two men for their operation, one driving and the other operating a short cutting knife; a revolving comb stripper covering from 6 to 7 acres per day when horse drawn; an all-steel revolving comb stripper capable of harvesting, when tractor drawn, from 15 to 18 acres per day.

## Violations of Federal Seed Act

Hicksville, O.—J. W. Arrants was fined \$25 and costs for selling oat seed represented as hybrid.

Edgerton, O.—Ross Leatherman was fined \$25 for misrepresenting a shipment of 4 bags oat seed from Ohio to New York as a hybrid.

Hicksville, O.—Harry Adcock was fined \$25 for selling seed represented as hybrid oat seed, when there are no commercial quantities of hybrid oat seed.

Athens, Ga.—A germination of 56 per cent instead of the 80 per cent claimed on the label led to the seizure of 39 bags of rye seed shipped by the Rowland Seed Co. to Selma, Ala.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Ross-Hicks Grain Co. shipped 500 bags of Sudan grass seed to Alliance, Neb., and 323 bags were seized as falling short of the purity and germination stated on the label.

Chicago, Ill.—The Sun-Field Seed Service shipped to Pound, Va., 15 bags of oat seed labeled winter turf when in fact they were Fulghum. No claimant having appeared the court ordered the seed destroyed.

Lewistown, Mont.—The court ordered destroyed 14 bags of alfalfa seed shipped to Omaha by the Searle Seed Co. labeled Montana alfalfa, when they contained seeds of weeds indigenous to the southwestern states.

Gallipolis, O.—A germination of 43 per cent instead of 82 per cent declared on the label led to the seizure and destruction of 5 bags of timothy seed shipped by the Gallia County Produce Co. to Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. N. Levin shipped to Albertville, Ala., 80 bags of rye seed represented to have a germination of 89.5 per cent and to contain no noxious weed seeds, whereas it was found to germinate 65 per cent and to contain corn cockle, cheat, and plantain seed, all considered noxious weed seeds by the laws of the state of Alabama. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

Jacksonville, Ill.—John W. Hall, trading as Jas. Hall & Son, shipped to Carmel, Ind., 199 bags of bluegrass seed on which the labels failed to show a lot number or the kinds and rates of occurrence of noxious weed seeds; whereas the seed was found to contain red sorrel, buckhorn, curled dock, bracted plantain, and field peppergrass seed, all designated as noxious weed seeds under the laws of the State of Indiana.

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## Credit for Canada's Fine Crop Goes to Research Workers

The Prairie Provinces this year will most probably harvest the largest grain crop with the highest yield per acre of all grains since agriculture began in the West.

Particularly satisfying to an observer of these bountiful crops is the fine, upstanding, sturdy, high yielding wheat crop, unusually free from disease. But this has been a year of abundant moisture, and it is certain that such a condition a few years ago would have resulted in a wheat crop considerably diminished in quantity and lowered in quality by the attacks of that age-long arch-enemy of the farmer—black stem rust. Yet hardly a bushel this year will be lost and quality will be unimpaired by any damage from this once dreaded plague.

What has been the cause of this most agreeable change? It is all owing to the simple fact that in the last few years rust resistant varieties of wheat have been made available to farmers. Today we find rust resistant varieties exclusively being grown in the rust areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, whereas as recently as 1935 rust susceptible varieties of bread wheats occupied well over 90% of these same areas (the balance was Durum). But traces of stem rust are actually present this year, and have been found even as far away, which is unusual, as southern Alberta. It can be taken for granted, therefore, that had it not been for the wide use of rust resistant varieties, Manitoba and the greater part of Saskatchewan once again would have suffered enormous losses from the action of man's ancient enemy, black stem rust.

To whom do we owe the credit of producing these new and valuable rust resistant varieties of wheat? To a group of quiet, highly talented, modest, earnest workers in agriculture known as scientific agriculturalists: the plant breeders, plant pathologists and other allied workers in scientific agriculture. Certainly these men, relatively small in number but great in ability and vision, have saved the farmers and this country of Canada since 1935 from wheat losses amounting in value to uncountable millions of dollars. These scientific workers, therefore, have also had much to do with making available to the allied nations the present most valuable strategic reserve of high quality Canadian wheat.

Of these rust resistant varieties, Thatcher today occupies the major place, followed by Regent, Renown and Apex. Thatcher was the first satisfactory rust resistant variety to be produced by Plant Breeders: it was introduced into Canada from the U. S. A. (The Searle Grain Company looks with pardonable pride on the large quantity of Registered Thatcher seed it imported into Canada from the U. S. A. in the

year 1935 for use by prairie farmers). Even tho Thatcher, however, was produced by the plant breeders of the United States, it must never be forgotten that Thatcher could not have been developed had it not been for the earlier good work of the plant breeders of Canada; for Marquis, that most excellent Canadian variety, supplied one half the blood, all the high quality, and some other valuable characters to Thatcher itself. Canada started somewhat later than the U. S. A. in beginning the battle against rust, but our plant breeders have already produced the valuable varieties of Regent, Renown and Apex, with others now in the making which some day in the future will undoubtedly replace all present rust resistant sorts.—Searle Grain Co.

## Effect of Vernalization on Clover

D. Cairns of the *New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology* reports on vernalization and photo-periodic induction as applied to clover seed.

**WHITE CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM REPENS).**—One vernalization treatment gave increased forage yield of 64.3 per cent over the control group; seed production was only slightly affected; and prolonged treatment gave an earlier maturing plant and a higher percentage reaching maturity. Prolonged photoperiodic induction depressed the forage yield; seed production was reduced by all treatments and fewer plants matured as the treatment was prolonged. The vegetative period of treated plants showed only slight variations from the controls.

**RED CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE).**—All vernalization treatments given caused yield increases, in one group reaching 111 per cent. The treatments had but little effect on the maturity of the plants, but the vegetative period was increased in all groups. All photoperiodic induction treatments increased the green-material yields, the maximum being 53 per cent increase, but the seed yield was depressed in all groups and the vegetative period was longer in the treated plants than in the controls.

## Influence of Thiamin on Growth of Grasses

Concentrations of thiamin of 0.01, 0.1, 0.4, 0.8, and 1.6 mg. per liter of solution were added to seeds of Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, perennial ryegrass, and white clover contained in sterilized petri dishes. Germination percentages and root and top weights of seedlings failed to show any response to added thiamin, according to G. H. Ahlgren of the New Jersey Exp. Station.

A pot test with soil amendments consisting of peat, manure, ground limestone, and a 5-10-5 fertilizer mixture with and without added thiamin at concentrations of 0.1 p. p. m. was made with five grass species and with white clover. These additions of thiamin, altho absorbed, did not stimulate growth, and fertility amendments had little effect on the concentration of thiamin in the tops of these species. When tap water and 0.01 and 0.001 p. p. m. of thiamin were applied to field plots of six established bentgrass strains on fertile soil, root studies and top clippings did not show significant differences between the treatments.

The *Phycomyces* assay showed that thiamin added in nutrient cultures to plants growing in sand will, at least temporarily, increase the concentration of this vitamin in the top growth. Low concentration of nitrate nitrogen did not affect the amount of thiamin in leaves of Kentucky bluegrass as compared to a medium concentration of nitrate nitrogen. Thiamin added to plants growing in soil was detectable in the top growth.

## Effects of Synthetic Growth Substances

Various types of seeds were treated with growth substances to determine the effects on germination and subsequent growth. The largest group consisted of perennials which were sown Jan. 12, 1940. Each variety was represented by 3 lots of 50 seeds each. Two lots were treated with naphthylacetamide and indoleacetic acid, respectively, mixed with thiourea and talc in the following proportions: 7 parts of growth substance, 3 parts of thiourea, and 20,000 parts of fine talc. The third lot was used as a control. The growth substances were applied to the seeds by mixing them together in a test tube so that only a light coat of the mixture adhered to the seed.

For each lot, the first date of germination was recorded, and thereafter daily germination counts were made. The average date of germination of 21 of the plants tested showed the treated seed slightly advanced over untreated seed. The difference was only 1 or 2 days.

Seeds of 41 varieties of perennials were tested. The time required for germination was nearly the same for treated and untreated seed. The greatest differences were in percentage of germination. Two treatments were used, an indoleacetic acid compound and a naphthylacetamide compound. Thru the list of plants, the scores of the amide and the check lots were the same. The score of the acid was definitely higher, but owing to lack of replicas, no significance can be claimed.

Plants of *Dianthus* and *Chrysanthemum* that had been grown from seed treated with naphthylacetamide were markedly larger than the controls 2½ months after the seed had been sown.—Bull. No. 217, Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta.

## Kawvale, the Highest Producing Wheat

Results of 4 years of community testing thru-out the state indicate that Kawvale is Iowa's highest producing and most lodging-resistant winter wheat variety of the 10 other varieties tested in the Standard Community Grain Trials.

However, the Kawvale is a semi-soft wheat and is not as desirable for milling as other varieties which yielded only slightly less.

Announcement of the outcome of the 4-year testing was made recently by E. S. Dyas, Iowa State College extension agronomist.

To lead the other varieties under test, the Kawvale produced an average state yield of 36.9 bushels. The next high was Ioturk with 34.8 bushels, and third high was the Pawnee with an average state yield of 34.36 bushels.

Other state averages of the varieties under test were: Tenmarq with 33.89 bushels; Co-

## Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	818,000	773,000	253,000	6,000
Duluth	516,620	347,660	236,390	109,385
Ft. William	159,471	100,017	242,928	215,759
Milwaukee	227,360	529,100		
Minneapolis	5,437,600	8,323,000	483,000	296,800
New Orleans	6,000			
Superior	472,769	361,290	254,868	105,500
Ft. Worth	249,000	162,000	105,000	121,500
Hutchinson	7,500	4,500		
Kansas City	96,600	89,600	123,600	105,600
New Orleans	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,500			
St. Louis	19,600	18,200	8,400	
Wichita	.....	1,300	25,900	.....
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs.	266,000	173,000	138,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	43,508	34,000	.....	33,000
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs.	3,607,000	4,986,000	1,458,000	1,350,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	298,695	1,357,000	136,080	177,155
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Ft. Worth	1,500	7,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,400	.....	6,000	.....

# WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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manche, 32.53; Iobred, 32.44; Iobred 73, 32.24; Iowin, 31.24; Marmin, 30.65, and Nebred, 28.18.  
The average yield for all varieties was 32.72 bushels.

Dyas emphasized, however, that these are state averages, and they may not be too significant locally because a variety that did not stand too close to the top in yield as far as the state is concerned still may be the best bet in a certain section.

For example, in western Iowa, Iobred 73 made the highest average yield and stood up as well as the best.

Pawnee, a new variety from Kansas, was tested for the first time this year. It yielded about 2 bushels less than the Kawvale and was very good in lodging resistance. It is shorter than the standard varieties now grown in Iowa.

## Improved Method of Drying Rice Needed

Stuttgart, Ark. — A reduction in rice harvesting costs as great as 50 per cent may be effected by farmers if some method of artificial drying on the farm can be developed, according to Prof. E. L. Barger, head of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture's Department of Agricultural Engineering, at the annual visiting day at the Rice Branch Experiment Station. Dr. Barger made the statement during the demonstration of an experimental rice drier constructed under his direction at the college. Lack of a suitable rice drier for the average rice farm, Prof. Barger said, keeps the binder-thresher method the prevailing method of harvesting. If directly combined, rice would be too damp to store. Dr. Barger said that the mechanics of combining, the cost of drying, the effect of drying of milling quality and other factors will be studied. —J. H. G.

## Rice Loan Program for 1942

President Roosevelt has authorized a Commodity Credit Corporation loan and purchase program for 1942 crop rice at 85 per cent of parity. The program is said to be designed to aid the marketing of this year's record rice crop which is needed for military, lend-lease export and domestic civilian requirements.

The loan rates for all varieties, grades and milling qualities of rice will average about \$1.05 a bu., which represents 85 per cent of parity as of Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop marketing year. This rate is comparable to \$3.78 a barrel, or \$2.33 per hundredweight. Premiums and discounts for grade and milling quality will be made. In California loan values at local stations will be determined on the basis of San Francisco terminal market rate less transportation. In southern states, however, following trade custom, no location differentials have been used, since all producing areas are in close proximity to the mills.

The loan rate for varieties in the southern states for U. S. Grade No. 1, medium, will be: Blue Rose, \$1.05 per bu.; Rexoro, \$1.19; Nira, \$1.15; Edith, \$1.07; Fortuna, \$1.04; Lady Wright, \$1; Zenith and American Pearl, 92c; Early Prolific, 90c.

Mechanics of the 1942 program are essentially the same as for 1941. Loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the program will be administered in the field by the county AAA committees in a manner similar to that used in the corn, wheat, barley and rye loan programs.

The 1942 production of rice in the United States was indicated Aug. 1 at 74,335,000 bus., compared with 54,028,000 bus. produced in 1941, and an average of 45,673,000 bus. produced during the 10 years, 1930-39. Because of the war much of the Oriental production of rice is unavailable.

Sampling of wheat crops at or prior to harvest by the route method is described in U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 814, to form estimates of quality and production.

## Supply Trade

Markets are always on the march, keep your name before them for after the peace.—U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

**Leavenworth, Kan.**—The plant and equipment of the Great Western Mfg. Co., in business here for 83 years, is being offered for sale.

**Springfield, O.**—Bauer Bros. Co. was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for the excellence of its work and the efficiency of its staff of workers. The presentation was made Sept. 4 at an elaborate ceremony at the plant.

Electric furnace alloy steels still are rated as the tightest of all productions, with plate next in line, *Iron Age* reported. Piling and shapes are now on the "very" critical list, while shipyard demand for plates is increasing. Scrap shortages and the spread of strikes are causing concern. One producer was so worried that it turned loose its hundreds of salesmen on an iron and steel scrap hunt.

**Washington, D. C.**—The W.P.B. said Sept. 2 that the fact a builder has all necessary materials on hand and needs no priorities will not in itself govern whether he should be permitted to use them in construction. The Board ordered that effective Sept. 7, all construction comes under federal control. Types of construction have been reclassified with drastic over-all reduction in the amount of building for which no authorization is required. Industrial construction permitted without specific authority remains at \$5,000 and agricultural building at \$1,000, but other types are reduced.

In order to save 1,200 tons of copper annually, the War Production Board has prohibited the use of the metal or its alloys to manufacture parts for fuses, other than current carrying parts, effective Sept. 10. The order, Limitation Order L-161, also prohibits the assembly of fuses with copper parts other than parts carrying electric current, effective 30 days from today. Sales of fuses by manufacturers are restricted to sales to other manufacturers, or an A-10 or higher, preference ratings. Adequate supplies are expected to be made available to civilian users of fuses, since distributors are permitted to obtain fuses and other electrical supplies through the use of Form PD-1X.

**K. I. Willis Corp.** report the recent sale of Superior Elevator Cups to the following: Kimbell Milling Co., Ballinger and Prosper, Tex.; F. B. Carlson, Lahoma, Okla.; Ward Baking Co., Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa., E. Cambridge, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md.; Lake Co. Oil Mill, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Ambler Mfg. Co., San Gabriel, Calif.; Continental Grain Co., Enid, Okla.; Fessenden Grain Co., Hillsdale, Kan.; Wayne County Farm Bureau Coop. Assn., Richmond, Ind.; Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Royal Center, Ind.; Northwood Grain & Seed Co., Northwood, N. D.; Farmers Cooperative Grain Co., Frederick, Okla.

## Control of Construction Lumber Modified

Rigid controls on the distribution and use of all types and grades of softwood lumber, effective Aug. 27, have been established by the War Production Board in Conservation Order M-208, which replaces the temporary construction lumber "freeze" order, L-121.

The principal feature of the new order is the division of all purchase orders for softwood lumber into four classes, based on the relative essentiality of the use to the war and civilian economies.

List C, to which A-2 preference ratings are assigned, covers boxing and crating for certain articles not listed in List B; construction of churches, elevators and school buildings when permitted under the Construction Limitation Order L-41.

End of Crop Control was asked by the National Ass'n of Retail Meat Dealers at its recent convention at Chicago, in order that farmers may produce more food so necessary for the maintenance of the health and energy of our armed forces and civilians.

It has been standard practice with most of us to care for our production scrap, but now something is needed beyond that. There is needed an extraordinary cleanup of our factories, involving recognition of the fact that if a machine or pipe line, a heating plant, a building, or what have you, is not absolutely essential for production at this particular time, then consideration should be given to scrapping it. If we don't win this war, most of our factories will be scrap anyway.—Harry A. Bullis, executive vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc.



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## Grain Carriers

**Clean-out Cars**, under General Order No. 18 of the O.D.T., are deemed loaded to capacity when in compliance with applicable tariffs.

**The O. D. T.** has allocated 12 vessels to carry grain out of Lake Superior to Buffalo, but so far none to take grain from Lake Michigan ports.

**The L. & N.** increases rates on grain and grain products from East St. Louis, when from beyond, to Maunie-Opdyke, Ill., in Supp. 8, to G.F.O. 1056-A, effective Sept. 15.

**The N. Y., C. & St. L.** Supp. 58 to G. F. D. 15-U, effective Sept. 20, makes exceptions to application of rates on grain from stations between Cheneyville, Ill., and Peoria, to C. F. A. territory.

**Grain and grain products** were loaded into 47,463 cars during the week ending Aug. 29, against 43,536 loaded during the like week of 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Class I railroads** in the Western District in the first seven months of this year had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$143,600,000 compared with \$48,098,343 in the like period last year.

**The 5% tax on freight charges** in the revenue bill of 1942 as passed by the House was eliminated Aug. 27 by a vote of 13 to 4 in the Senate finance committee. O.P.A. Administrator Henderson objected to the tax as inflationary.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The Arkansas Corporation Commission has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing on the order that gave New Orleans rice mills milling in transit on rough rice from California, giving California growers an advantage in the southern states.

**Oct. 15** is the new date to which the O.D.T. has postponed its order requiring maximum loading of freight cars with civilian shipments, that was to have been effective Sept. 10. The order is being redrafted so as to make it perfectly clear how all commodities shall be affected and thus end any need for numberless explanations after it is in effect.

**Guthrie, Okla.**—Motor carriers have asked the Oklahoma corporation commission to suspend the freight rates on grain and grain products and investigate possible readjustments in the rates. The petition as filed applied specifically to rates for grain and grain products hauled to the Pillsbury Mills at Enid; the General Mills at Oklahoma City; the Yukon Milling & Grain Co. at Yukon. The commission set the hearing on suspension for Sept. 18.

## Texas Intrastate v. Interstate Rates

In their protest against intrastate rates lower than interstate rates prescribed by the Texas Railroad Commission the western railroads in No. 28770 have filed a brief of 228 pages with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that interstate rates on grain and grain products be established on a level of the present southwestern grain rates with the same rules, regulations and practices.

The Texas Industrial Traffic League, Amarillo Grain Exchange, El Paso Freight Bureau and Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange ask the Commission to find that the present intrastate rates between Texas points are not unreasonable and that it has not been shown that an increase as proposed by the western railroads would result in additional revenue to the Texas lines.

The railroads' contention that the present Texas intrastate rates were too low was based on the erroneous assumption that the entire grain production of Texas was grown in the panhandle.

## Field Seeds as a Side Line

By NORMAN JOHNSON, Owatonna, Minn.

In order for an elevator manager to sell any commodity he must first have faith in the firm from whom he is buying. The definition of faith would mean that the proper kind of a manager must believe that the manufacturer or broker of merchandise is a responsible party and that he will furnish merchandise as represented. In other words the dependable manager must first have faith in the goods he sells before he can recommend and sell these goods. We can and do make mistakes but if a manager intentionally sells goods that he knows are not dependable he cannot act with sincerity and convince his customers that the goods are reliable.

In merchandising seeds the dependable merchant must first be convinced that the seed house from whom he buys has men selecting seeds who have the proper training and experience so that the seed selected are adopted to that particular locality.

In order for an elevator manager to get satisfactory seed for his trade he must consider quality, and that is obtained by buying from a responsible seed house. For instance the seed house that is responsible have a reputation to protect and they dare not without fear of loss of their business furnish southern seed and state it is northern grown seed.

In buying seed for his customers the elevator manager must consider the service he can get from his seed wholesaler. He needs good service as he must be able to replenish stocks of seed on short notice, and to have seed wanted when the customer needs it. No matter how cheap the seed is bought the trade does not mean repeat orders if the seed does not germinate or is infested with noxious weeds. So to protect the interest of the customer the manager must buy quality seed from a dependable seed house, and consider price as the least important of the requirements in merchandising of seed. But sometimes it is a difficult matter to convince the customer the manager is working for the best interest of his customers.

**The O.P.A.** has increased, effective Aug. 31, the charge for loading peanuts in and out of warehouses operating under contracts with the agencies of the Agricultural Marketing Administration from 50c to 75c per ton as a maximum.

**A general permit** allowing repair and service trucks to make call backs was issued Aug. 12 by the O.D.T., as follows: Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of § 501.68 of General Order O.D.T. No. 17, any motor carrier when operating a motor truck engaged exclusively in the transportation of repair or service men and their supplies or equipment may make call backs with such truck. (E. O. 8989, 6 F. R. 6725; E. O. 9156, 7 F. R. 3349; Gen. Order O.D.T. No. 17, 7 F. R. 5678).

## Books Received

**FIVE CENTURIES OF WAR, PEACE, AND WHEAT PRICES** heads an extensive colored chart of these relationships thru 5-year periods 1400-1910, and 1-year periods 1914-1943. This chart, originally prepared by George Broomhall and the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., graphically shows major fluctuations in wheat prices to as low as 15c per bu. on the Strassburg market in 1470, and 11c per bu. on the same market about 1512, to as high as \$3.80 per bu. on the Liverpool Corn Exchange about 1818, during the early years of a period of 31 years of peace following the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic Wars. Included in the data is the retail price of bread, beginning with 1914 on the U. S. market, which shows a close correlation with the price of wheat received by the U. S. farmer. It is a valuable chart that considers the effect of farm commodity surpluses, the cost of wars, and the price of peace. Available upon request to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Omaha, Neb.

## Coarse Grinding of Grain Better for Cows

In view of the much greater cost of fine grinding country feed mill operators will be pleased to learn that the South Dakota Agr. Exp. Station has found coarsely ground grains more palatable.

Feeding trials and digestion experiments were conducted in which a ration of corn and oats in equal parts by weight and alfalfa hay was fed throughout, with the grains coarsely ground in one case and finely ground in the other. The coarsely ground grains were more palatable, but the degree of fineness of grinding had no appreciable effect on the live weight of the animals or the digestibility of the ration.

A slightly greater amount of total digestible nutrients per unit of milk and butterfat produced was required when the finely ground grains were fed, leading to the conclusion that coarsely ground grain is equal or superior to finely ground grain for milking cows.

**The Soybean Loan** of \$1.60 to farmers carries an allowance of 7 cents per bushel for storage. Beginning in January the loan will be increased one cent each month, to \$1.61 in January and \$1.66 in June.

**For the year** beginning July 1, 1942, meat production is expected to be about 15 per cent larger than for the year just past. Total meat production for this new year, which includes beef, veal, lamb, and mutton and pork, is expected to be more than 24,000,000,000 pounds. This compares with an average of 16,700,000,000 pounds for the ten years from 1931-1940, inclusive, and is 3,000,000,000 pounds in excess of the 20,000,000,000 pounds produced in the 1941-1942 marketing year.—Paul S. Willis, pres. Grocery Manufacturers of America.

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by

F. B. Morrison

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# Feedstuffs

Shippers of millfeed are cautioned to increase loading to 60,000 pounds, the minimum carload weight set by the O.D.T. effective Sept. 15.

**Memphis, Tenn.** — One of the nation's largest convention gatherings has been called off by the eight organizations in the dairy industry that were to have met here Oct. 18 to 24.

Retailers of millfeeds have been informed by the O.P.A. that the price is that charged in March, 1942, at the retailer's place of business. If the dealer charged for delivery in March he can add that charge now. If he did not then charge, he can not now.

**Boston, Mass.** — At the meeting of New England feed dealers Sept. 3 Philip H. Smith, of the Massachusetts State Feed Control Service, said feed manufacturers might change guaranties without charge when forced to do so by war conditions.

**Jamestown, N. Y.** — Officers elected by the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting Aug. 27 are: Pres., Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y.; vice-pres., Chas. L. Zortman, Edinboro, Pa.; sec'y-treas., Robert Gray, Springville, N. Y.; directors for three years, Walter Sibley, Cuba, N. Y., and Fred Bannister, Erie, Pa.

Hogs are selling at the highest price since 1920, and farmers who are feeding a record-breaking number of pigs are anxious to get their hogs now being fattened to market before the price breaks under the flood of finished porkers. It is expected that 5,000,000 hogs will be marketed in October, 6,000,000 in November and over 7,000,000 in December. Wallace is not in position to order any killed this year.

## Cottonseed Contract with Oil Mills

Cotton oil mill operators met with representatives of the C.C.C. at Memphis, Tenn., to consider the contract offered by the government under which the mills will pay \$50 per ton for seed at the gin in all states other than Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico and \$49 for basis grade seed in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The basis grade is 100. In the areas where the official grading system is used, higher prices will be paid for seed grading above 100, and lower prices for seed grading below 100. In areas to be designated by C.C.C. where cottonseed is not graded, the price will be 102% of the basis grade price, since in these areas no premiums are paid for individual lots of seed.

On the basis of the support prices, taking into consideration average quality premiums and discounts and average ginners' margin of not more than \$3 per ton, prices to cottonseed growers should average approximately \$47.50.

Cottonseed oil and linters will be supported at the ceiling prices. Under the terms of the contract being offered to cottonseed crushers, the minimum trade price of bulk cottonseed cake will be \$31.50 per ton for cake with a protein content of 41%, September delivery, and then rising seasonally up to \$33 per ton for February to July delivery. The minimum trade price of bulk slab cake with a protein content of 43% is \$33 for September delivery, up to \$34.50 for February to July delivery. The seasonal rise in prices of cottonseed cake is to provide for carrying costs.

Minimum prices for bagged meal and cake will average about \$3.50 per ton above the price for bulk cake.

## Cottonseed Hull Price Revised

The O.P.A. has ruled that crushing mills until Oct. 1, 1942, may add actual transportation costs incurred as well as a \$1 ton handling charge when buying hulls from outside mills to resell to feeders.

Hulls are used mainly for animal feeding and fertilizer and occasionally are burned as fuel. At this season of the year they are used mainly for animal feeding by small farmers located near crushing mills—the chief stokers of hulls. Increased feeding now is going on in the Texas-Oklahoma area. Some 90% of these hulls are sold by mills direct to farmers.

The amendment does not apply to sales by wholesalers and retailers.

## Feed Supplies and Prices

Favorable weather in recent months has improved prospects for 1942 feed crops. Record supplies of feed grains, hay, and high-protein feeds are likely for 1942-43. With about 10 per cent more livestock in 1942-43, however, the supply of feed grains, including feed-wheat, per grain-consuming animal unit will be about 7 per cent smaller than last year.

Disappearance of feed grains in 1942-43 will be somewhat larger than the 1942 production and, as a result, the total carryover on Oct. 1, 1943, probably will be the smallest since 1937.

Supplies of high-protein feeds this year will be about 40 per cent larger than last year. Feed grain prices are likely to average higher in 1942-43 than in 1941-42. The amount of the increase, however, will continue to be limited by the large supplies of feed available, general price ceilings and the feed-wheat program.—U.S.D.A.

## Distant Feed Futures at Premium

Many grain merchants who are familiar with the present shortage of storage room for wheat and small grain, leading to filling of buildings of all descriptions with grain, are not aware that warehouse room for many other commodities is hard to find.

The storages are crammed with sugar, meat, eggs and cheese.

The scarcity of warehouse space for feeds has led to an unusual price situation in that the deferred deliveries are selling at an otherwise unwarranted premium over the spot article. This condition makes it profitable to store mill feeds for delivery next winter.

The St. Louis futures market on Aug. 31 closed at \$32.50 bid for Chicago September delivery, while the January delivery was quoted at \$35.75 bid, per ton. This is a premium of \$3.25 for holding until January.

A similar situation existed in the market for standard middlings, in which St. Louis quoted the Chicago delivery at \$32.65 for September and \$35.90 for January.

At Kansas City the February was at a premium over September of \$3.60 for bran.

Increased costs for labor of warehousing, unloading and loading increase the premium.

## Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	1,201	464	201	406
Fort Worth	44	...	...	...
Kansas City	4,896	1,872	612	486
St. Louis	12	26	...	36
Seattle	506	176	...	...



## Feeding Wheat

To aid in the disposal of the 125,000,000 bus. of wheat set aside for feed by the Federal Government many farmers will attempt for the first time to include wheat in the ration; and timely hints on doing so are given by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service, as follows:

In order to avoid too drastic changes in the ration and to accustom the animals to the new feed, it is recommended that at the start wheat comprise not more than one-fourth of the concentrate mixture. This amount can be gradually increased as conditions warrant. Where cows are being fed only small quantities of concentrates, wheat may be fed as the sole concentrate if the cows are receiving a liberal quantity of good quality alfalfa. In such cases cows should be gradually brought up to this feeding schedule.

In feeding wheat to dairy cows the grain should always be fed either cracked, rolled or coarsely ground. Any one of these methods of preparation may be used and the feeder should select the method best suited to his particular conditions.

**FOR BEEF CATTLE**—There is no better grain than wheat in cattle fattening rations, if good judgment is employed in feeding it. In certain instances where the present price of wheat is below that of other grains, some feeders may be inclined to let wheat entirely replace other grains in the rations. Experienced and careful feeders have obtained satisfactory results from rations where wheat is fed as the only grain, but in so doing they have always exercised caution because wheat is palatable to cattle, has some tendency to produce bloat and other digestive disturbances, and, as a result, cattle may "go off feed." By including other grains or bulky grain substitutes, such as dried beet pulp along with wheat in a balanced ration, the above difficulties can be avoided.

Numerous experiments in the west indicate that a mixture of wheat and barley in a cattle fattening ration is about 15 per cent more efficient than where barley is the sole grain used. Therefore, if barley is the only grain normally fed, the substitution of wheat for a portion of the barley will stimulate better gains. However, in order to avoid possible digestive troubles and the danger of cattle "going off feed" the substitution should be gradually accomplished by starting with a 15 per cent or 20 per cent replacement of the barley.

If other carbohydrate concentrates, such as grain sorghums, corn or dried beet pulp, are to be fed with the wheat instead of barley, similar results as those obtained from a wheat-barley combination may be expected. When the feeder has alternatives in choosing the carbohydrate feed to go with wheat the selection of other feeds should be made on the basis of comparative cost of digestible nutrients. In all of the numerous feed combinations that might be selected it is recommended that wheat constitute not more than 50 per cent of the total concentrates used.

Good judgment should always be used in adding any feed to a ration, particularly if the animals are advanced in the feeding period. This is especially true of wheat. It should be gradually introduced into the ration and small and frequent increases made rather than radical changes at any one time. For beef cattle, wheat and other grains should be coarsely ground,

cracked or rolled, except when hogs are following the cattle in the feed lot, then whole grain may be fed to the cattle. Fine grinding of wheat results in an unsatisfactory, sticky, pasty feed and needless extra grinding cost.

## No Scabby Barley for Hogs

Hogs that delight in a meal on garbage become sick on scabby barley.

Unusual amounts of scabby barley this year make it necessary for farmers to take extra precautions in feeding the damaged grain to livestock, says E. F. Ferrin, livestock specialist at University Farm, Minnesota.

While scabby grain can be fed to cattle and sheep in moderate amounts without bad effects, it does not pay to feed badly scabbed barley to hogs. Since it is impossible to determine the percentage of scab merely by inspecting the grain, Ferrin suggests feeding a mixture of equal parts of ground barley and either ground corn or ground wheat to determine whether the hogs will eat enough of the damaged grain to make good gains.

It will take a week or 10 days to find out how the hogs like the mixture, he points out, because at first they will eat the scabby barley better than later. If the hogs become sick or lose appetite, the barley may have to be cut down to one-fourth or one-fifth of the grain ration.

## Protein Supplements in Feeding Pigs

In a series of experiments involving 25 lots of five to ten 35-50-lb. pigs each, fed about 100 days, barley unsupplemented making up the bulk of the ration was less efficient for growth and fattening than when milk product concentrates were added to the extent of 1.5-3.5 per cent of the ration. No differences were found between the value of commercial and purified casein or additions of riboflavin. It was concluded that the barley contained enough of this vitamin to satisfy the needs of the pigs.

Whey powder and skim milk powder increased gains over no protein supplement, but they were not as good as fluid skim milk, which produced rapid and economical gains. Skim milk powders manufactured by the spray and drum process were about equal, but powder scorched in the manufacturing process was less efficient.

No advantage is shown for the inclusion of 5 per cent alfalfa meal with 10 per cent tankage or fish meal with and without stick as a protein supplement in 60-day tests with 100-lb. pigs. The inclusion of stick with the fish meal showed advantages in rate and feed required per unit of gain.—*Calif. Sta. Bull.* 661.

## Missouri Feed Sales Increase

The Missouri Dept. of Agriculture in a recent bulletin reports that 755,052 tons of feed was sold in that state during 1941, against 564,573 tons during 1940.

Mixed feeds accounted for 43.56 per cent of the total, 330,010 tons of this class being sold. Medium and high protein feeds accounted for 12.7 per cent of the total sales, with 96,261 tons sold.

Of the low protein feeds, 269,564 tons of wheat millfeeds were sold, amounting to 35.6 per cent of the total feed sales. Corn products accounted for 5.132 per cent of the total, with 38,881 tons being sold. Alfalfa products were sold to the amount of 14,704 tons, or 1.94 per cent of the total.

Poultry feeds led the mixed feeds with 213,298 tons being sold, amounting to 28.15 per cent of the total sales. Dairy feeds were sold to the amount of 63,534 tons, or 8.38 per cent of the total. Pig and hog feeds accounted for 4.51 per cent of the total, with 34,146 tons being sold.

Of the medium and high protein feeds, cottonseed meals sold to the amount of 35,095 tons, or 4.632 per cent of the total sales.

## Wheat Mash After Alcohol's Extraction Good Feed

Louisville, Ky.—In connection with production by Kentucky beverage distillers of alcohol and low proof crude spirits, wheat content was advanced to 30 per cent, and it is now reported that the distillers are being asked to use 50 per cent. Up to this time, very little wheat has ever been used in whisky distilling, although some distillers used a small percentage to create smoothness. Experiments in the past few weeks have shown that it can be used without difficulty in alcohol production, and that yields are good, and the stock feed resulting from drying the mash after alcohol has been extracted, is excellent.

Such matters were discussed along with others at a conference of local grain men at the Brown Hotel Aug. 26, attended by C. D. Sturdevant of Washington, representing Commodity Credit Corporation and U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of arranging for the handling of the new corn crop in the Louisville terminal market.—A.W.W.



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## Feed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1941, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	3,402	3,615	.....	.....
Chicago	19,553	11,801	48,945	41,667
Kansas City	9,300	11,000	19,275	25,425
Milwaukee	210	60	13,220	11,420
Minneapolis	.....	.....	34,050	36,075
Peoria	12,800	14,280	17,440	16,240
Wichita	.....	.....	8,010	.....



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Adams Center, N. Y.**—Harry M. Lamon, for many years president of the National Poultry Institute, died recently aged 70 years. For 10 years prior to 1922 he was senior poultry husbandman of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**Washington, D. C.**—About 10 per cent more chickens are being raised on farms than in 1941 and farmers apparently are feeding their chickens to heavier weights. As a result of the increase in the number of chickens raised, numbers of hens and pullets on farms next January may be 6 to 8 per cent larger than a year previous.—U.S.D.A.

## Turkey Production Not Increased as Expected

The number of turkeys raised this year will be 33,786,000, an increase of 1 per cent over last year but 1 per cent less than the record crop of 1940, according to preliminary estimates just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Producers' intentions last February indicated an 8 per cent increase in the turkey crop this year. However, cold wet weather and floods during the spring months, especially in the Mid-West, resulted in low fertility and unusually heavy death losses of poults from blackhead and exposure.

Difficulty in obtaining labor, the high cost of feed and lack of brooding space reduced poult purchases and caused some producers to go out of the turkey business. As a result of these unfavorable conditions the number of turkeys to be raised this year is much below earlier expectations.

## The Poultry Feed Supply Situation

In a paper prepared for delivery at the convention Aug. 26-28 of the Nappco Exposition, New York, Clarence E. Lee, chairman of the committee on nutrition of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, stated that as to supplies of fish oils, fish meal, alfalfa meal, corn and other feed materials, prospects seemed more favorable than a year ago in that no general critical shortage is now threatened.

In reference to vitamin A and D oils he stated that high prices have stimulated fishing, and production and stocks of A oils were greater than for some time in the past. Supplies should be adequate unless enemy action on the coasts interferes with fishing. Vitamin D supply is assured thru D activated animal steryl.

Fish meal supply will not be up to normal because of restrictions on imports and a smaller domestic catch due to war conditions. This also holds true of meat scraps with no great improvement of current conditions in sight and poor prospects of resumption of shipping of raw materials.

He indicated an ample supply of riboflavin supplement in prospect due to a huge increase in production last year. These supplements vary in potency from 13 to 15 micrograms per gram up to 250 micrograms.

In spite of problems that have arisen as a result of the war, research, scientific formulation of rations and laboratory control will probably make it possible to meet the poultrymen's feed needs as effectively this year as in the past.

## Vitamin A Rule Eased

The W.P.B. has exempted from the restrictions persons who mix feeds for their own poultry or animals. It has been found administratively inadvisable to enforce the restrictions of the order on farmers who prepare their own feeds. Therapeutic treatment of poultry and animals will also be facilitated by this exemption.

The original order L-40 as amended Apr. 10 placed a maximum of 1,000 on the number of vitamin A units which could be incorporated in a pound of feed, except for turkey and poultry breeding feeds, which were allowed 2,000 units per pound.

The amended order now effective permits an additional 1,000 units per pound in each category.

The order included these definitions:

"Vitamin A" shall include vitamin A and its pro-vitamins such as carotenes and cryptoxanthin derived from plant, animals, or marine animal sources.

"Fish liver oils" shall mean oils containing vitamin A derived, extracted, or processed from livers of the cod, shark, halibut, or other fish.

"Feed" shall mean natural or artificial feed-stuffs or rations or other substances intended for poultry, cattle, fur-bearing or other animals, as a complete ration, or as a component of, or in reinforcement of, other diets.

## Distillers' By-Product for Poultry

A by-product manufactured from the slops remaining after the fermentation of blackstrap molasses in BuOH and acetone production, under the commercial name of "Curbay-B-G," was used in poultry rations. The use of 3% of this substance in a ration gave equally as good hatchability of eggs as a ration containing 6% dried skim milk, provided the mash contained alfalfa-leaf meal.

The Maryland Experiment Station reports that the by-product is a good source of riboflavin, pantothenic acid and other members of the vitamin B complex. At feeding levels of 3 or 4% the distillers' by-product gave very economical weight gains in broilers.

## Readjust Balance Between Animal and Vegetable Proteins

John K. Westberg, associate price executive of the O.P.A., told the Nappco Poultry Convention at New York that the meat scrap and tankage situation would grow worse before it improved while indications of a 2,000,000-ton surplus of vegetable meal were in prospect. This would necessitate a readjustment of animal and vegetable protein content in feeds for nutritional results. The shift may be made without lowering the quality of feeds, but co-operation will be necessary to eliminate a situation in controls that would be "nothing but a headache."

He pointed out that the Pacific Coast may turn out a fair volume but it will definitely be under average. A reasonable supply may be available, but not nearly enough in comparison with the quantity customarily used. To further complicate the situation, blood will probably be taken out of the feeding picture for use in the glider industry as an adhesive.

Fish meal and meat scraps have been a headache from the start. A plan was now being considered to allow a more normal flow of the supply available. A practical price control on all types of seeds was being worked on for release when ready. He cautioned mixed feed manufacturers not to let prices get out of line because if the O.P.A. was forced to place a

ceiling on this product it would prove very difficult to handle.

In answer to a question asking why no ceiling was placed on mixed feeds, Mr. Westberg explained that a section in the emergency price control act restricted ceilings on certain farm products until they reached definitely set prices, and an "escalator clause" would be too difficult to handle.

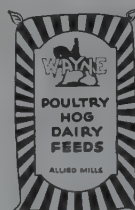


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Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$3.50 plus postage.

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## Stocks of Lower Grade Powdered Milk Accumulating

Production of dried skim milk for food and feed increased to 76,600,000 lbs. during June, against 56,038,000 lbs. during June, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A. This June only 7 per cent went for animal feed, against 25 per cent in June, 1941.

T. G. Stitts, chief of the dairy and poultry branch of the U.S.D.A., urges an increased use by feed manufacturers of the lower grades of roller skim milk, to help the dairy industry by consuming the surplus.

A year ago the government took the opposite position in requesting that feed manufacturers revise their formulas so a minimum quantity of dried skim milk would be used. An excellent outlet for dried milk is in poultry feed.

## Morris' Attrition Mill Feeds Into Mixer

John E. Morris, proprietor of the Morris Elevator, Bushnell, Ill., has reset his ½-ton vertical feed mixer close to his 20-inch double-runner attrition mill, and placed a connecting spout between them.

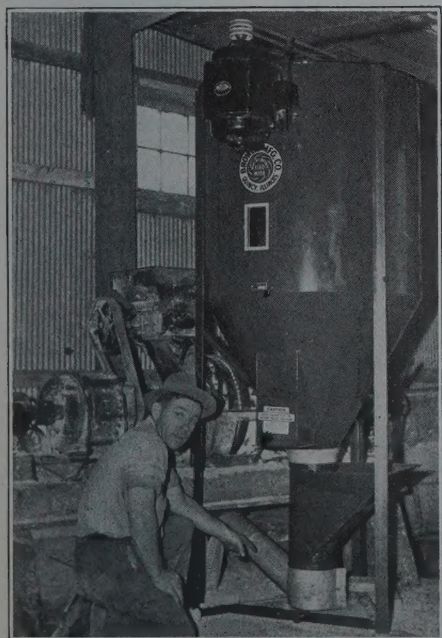
This arrangement reduces labor and expense, because grist drains from the attrition mill directly into the casing around the mixing screw of the mixer.

The arrangement was fairly easily executed because the attrition mill sets on a stand, about two feet above the floor. The mixer was set close to the mill and a 5-inch sheet iron pipe installed between the meal outlet from the mill and the hopper feed inlet of the mixer at floor level.

This necessitated raising the feed hopper of the mixer, and cutting another feed opening in the mixing screw casing.

All ground feed, whether mixed with concentrates or not, passes from the attrition mill thru the mixer. Thus the mixer serves as a convenient sacker for ground grains.

This grinder-mixer combination is located in a workfloor room open to the driveway of Mr. Morris' 14,000 bu. elevator on the C. B. & Q. railroad. Workmen can divide their time between grinding and mixing feed and attending dumping of truckloads of grain received.



John E. Morris, Morris Elevator, Bushnell, Ill., points to spout from attrition mill that connects with screw of feed mixer.

## Nutrition to Increase Egg Production

Cliff D. Carpenter, D.V.M., chairman of the special committee on poultry diseases, in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n, writes that to meet the egg production quota set by Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard the numbers of poultry in this country will be increased greatly and points out what must be done in disease control, management, nutrition and breeding.

As to nutrition Dr. Carpenter writes: For many years the poultry man has thought in terms of minimum feed requirements. It is recognized today that everything should be done to encourage the highest possible feed intake, since this means not only increased egg production, but also a better rate of growth and greater resistance against disease. Scientists agree that more is known about the scientific feeding of chickens than mammals, including humans. There is a sharp contrast between our present knowledge of poultry nutrition and that of a few years ago. Principal nutrition factors which influence poultry profits are: adequate daily feed intake, ingredient quality, vitamin content of the feed and ratio of mash to grain.

**ADEQUATE DAILY FEED INTAKE.**—Heavy breeds require more than 96 lb. of feed a year to support the body requirements and a 50 per cent egg production of a hen. Leghorns require from 85 to 90 lb. This amount is 15 to 20 lb. more than was thought to be necessary a few years ago. Many high producing flocks of heavy breeds consume daily 36 to 38 lb. of total feed per 100 birds, an amount nearly double that considered to be necessary in the past.

**INGREDIENT QUALITY.**—Experiment stations urge poultry farmers to feed materials of high quality, since formula alone is not enough. The present emergency precludes the securing of certain poultry-feed ingredients of high quality in great quantities, therefore care must be exercised in making purchases.

**VITAMIN CONTENT OF FEED-STUFFS.**—In contrast to a decade ago, many vitamin requirements of the hen now are known. Modern chemistry has disclosed methods of determining the quantitative vitamin content of important ingredients.

Altho nondegerminated farm grains contain many vitamins necessary to maintain health, growth and egg production, both profitable layers and breeders need relatively large quantities of vitamins A, D and riboflavin, which are not present in farm grains, with the possible exception of good alfalfa and yellow corn. These three important vitamins command a premium on today's market, and the good poultryman is as much concerned with knowing that his feeds contain these vitamins in adequate amounts as they contain adequate proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

**RATIO OF MASH TO GRAIN.**—Fall and early winter eggs command high prices because this production is recognized as out-of-season laying.

Most authorities agree that the protein content of a laying and/or breeding mash should be 20 per cent. A hen laying 50 per cent for the year should consume about 48 lb. of a high quality, 20 per cent protein mash and 48 lb. of grain. This provides a daily diet of about 15 per cent protein. It has been found that to support normal growth gains, and egg production from September to February, the protein intake must be in excess of that normally con-

sumed when layers are offered mash and grain free choice. The hand feeding of grain usually prevents loss of body weight and the resulting loss of production which often is followed by a molt.

## Treating Barley Straw with Caustic Soda

J. Williamson in the Journal of Agricultural Science reports on the effect of the Beckmann treatment by sodium hydroxide on the digestibility and feeding value of barley straw for horses.

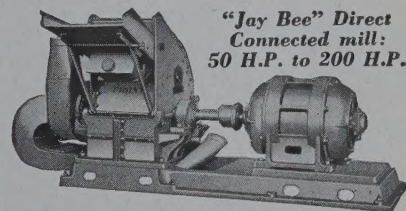
The coefficients of digestibility of nitrogen-free extract and crude fiber in barley straw as ascertained with three horses were materially improved by treatment of the straw for 12 hours in 1.25 per cent caustic soda, followed by washing and 3 hour draining.

In untreated straw the digestibility of organic matter nitrogen-free extract and fiber were calculated as less than 40 per cent but following the treatment they were increased from 50 to over 60 per cent. Analyses of the straw showed that 14.5 per cent of the dry matter was lost during the treatment.

One young horse brought in from grass and troubled with digestive disorder showed a considerably lower digestibility of the treated material. The nitrogen balances were about equal to or slightly better than were obtained from a poor quality meadow hay.

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## Fish Meal for Growing and Fattening Pigs

The first test with fish meal at the Ohio Experiment Station was started in 1918, and results of this test were reported in Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 349. Since then, 20 or more experiments have been conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station in which fish meal has been compared with other supplements to corn for pigs, writes W. L. Robison in Bulletin 217 of the Ohio Station.

Usually in the earlier experiments, simple rations of corn and tankage and corn and fish meal were compared. In 15 dry-lot trials of this character which were carried on at different stations and in which the pigs used averaged 70 pounds at the start and 212 pounds at the close, those fed tankage and those fed fish meal gained 1.40 and 1.52 pounds daily a head and consumed 405 and 387 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain, respectively. At these rates, pigs fed fish meal would require 9 days less time to make a gain of 160 pounds than similar pigs fed tankage. With feeds at the prices used, and based on the amounts saved per unit of gain, the worth of the fish meal was 16.7 per cent greater than that of the tankage.

In four Ohio dry-lot comparisons, pigs fed fish meal were ready for market 5 days earlier and required approximately the same amount of dry matter per unit of gain as similar pigs fed skimmed milk as a supplement to corn.

A mixture of tankage, a plant protein concentrate, and ground alfalfa with or without minerals has been found to be an improvement and is now more commonly used as a supplement to corn for pigs in dry-lot than is tankage alone.

The pigs fed the trio mixture consumed more feed daily a head, gained more rapidly, and were ready for market 6 days earlier, but required 4.9 per cent more feed per unit of gain than those fed fish meal as the only protein concentrate. Based on the prices used and the amounts of feed required per 100 pounds of gain, the average value of the fish meal was 19 per cent greater than that of the tankage.

The pigs fed a plant protein concentrate and ground alfalfa required as much feed per unit of gain but consumed more feed daily a head, made faster gains, and were ready for market 6 days earlier than those fed merely corn, fish meal, and minerals.

A product known as animal liver and glandular meal, which is made by drying and grinding liver and other glandular tissue from slaughtered mammals, is available. At least 50 per cent of its dry weight must be derived from liver. The liver and other glandular tissues are relatively high in vitamins. Unless the vitamins are destroyed in the process of manufacture, they are present in the meal. The meal also contains proteins of good quality and minerals. Among the minerals present are iron, copper, and manganese.

The liver and glandular meal was fed only during the growing period, or until the pigs averaged approximately 120 pounds in weight. Possibly it could have been discontinued when the pigs reached a weight of 85 to 90 pounds with equally good results. In the first and second trials, while it was used, it was fed at the rates of 2.5 and 2.2 per cent of the total ration, respectively. These amounts were equivalent to approximately 12 and 10 per cent of the supplement, or to replacing approximately a third and a fourth of the tankage with the liver and glandular meal during the time it was fed.

When liver and glandular meal was substituted for a fourth to a third of the tankage during the early part of the feeding period, the mixture of dry-rendered tankage, soybean oil meal, ground alfalfa, and minerals was fully as effective as the one of fish meal, soybean oil meal, ground alfalfa, and minerals. The pigs that received it not only made as much gain per unit of feed, but also were ready for market 5 days earlier than those that received the fish meal.

In experiment A, the pigs fed haddock fish meal took less feed daily a head, gained more slowly, and were ready for market 10 days later than those fed menhaden fish meal. The amounts of feed required per 100 pounds of gain, however, were practically the same. With the protein in the two at the same price a pound, the haddock fish meal would have been worth 12 per cent more than the menhaden fish meal. In the test, it showed a value a pound 8.8 per cent greater than that of menhaden fish meal.

In experiment B, the ration containing haddock fish meal was less palatable, produced slower gains, and resulted in less gain per unit of feed consumed than did the one containing menhaden fish meal. Seven of the 14 pigs fed white fish meal gained less than 90 pounds each in 16 weeks. Only one of the 13 fed menhaden fish meal gained less than 90 pounds in the same time. In this trial, a value only 72.7 per cent that of the menhaden fish meal a pound was obtained for the haddock or white fish meal.

Willman and Morrison secured excellent results from white fish meal in four, and unsatisfactory results from it in two, dry-lot trials in which it, menhaden fish meal, and tankage were compared. Except that hominy feed instead of corn was fed in one trial, the other ingredients in the rations were corn, linseed, and alfalfa. In addition to these feeds, the pigs also had access to minerals and salt. Shelled corn was used in two of the comparisons. In them, the supplement and the corn were self-fed separately. In the others, they were mixed and self-fed.

Culbertson, Evvard, and others compared menhaden and haddock, or white fish meal in three dry-lot trials. In one, the fish meals were fed as the only protein concentrate. In another, linseed and alfalfa were included in the supplement. In the third, a supplemental mixture of tankage, fish meal, linseed, cottonseed, and peanut meals, and ground alfalfa was used. Shelled corn, the supplement, and the minerals were self-fed separately.

Menhaden and white fish meal were also compared in one Iowa and four Cornell trials on pasture, in which shelled corn, the supplement, and minerals were self-fed separately. In the Cornell trials, linseed meal was included in the supplement.

When the data for the three dry-lot trials in which the white fish meal made a relatively poor showing were omitted and those for the five pasture and the eight remaining dry-lot trials were combined, the average worth of the white fish meal was 9.5 per cent greater a pound than that of the menhaden fish meal. Assuming analyses of 65 and 58 per cent, respectively, this is a value 2.25 per cent less a pound for the protein in the white, than for that in the menhaden, fish meal. Thus, the average worth of a pound of protein in the two meals was not greatly different.

Apparently white fish meal was more variable in value than menhaden fish meal. Differences in sodium chloride, the ash, or the vitamin content, rather than differences in the quality of the protein, could easily account for the variability of the meal.

According to Daniel and McCollum the method of manufacture may play a more important role in determining the nutritive value than does the source of fish from which the meal is prepared. When only fresh, clean, raw material was used and when it was carefully handled, satisfactory meals were produced by various methods of manufacture. In their work, however, vacuum- and steam-dried meals were superior to a flame-dried product.

A car of white corn sold at Chicago at \$1.06 per bushel Aug. 12, the highest in five years and 15 cents over No. 2 yellow.

## Deterioration of Stored Feed

L. L. Madsen in an official publication of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials points out that as a practical measure only high quality feeds should be selected for storage; grains should not be ground before prolonged storage; the constituents used in the compounding of mixed feeds should be stored separately under suitable conditions to insure maximum stability of essential nutrients; and mixed feeds should be used within about 1 month after preparation whenever possible.

A general discussion, with particular reference to changes in vitamin content, including vitamins A, D, and E, increase in fatty acids, decrease in solubility and nutritive value of proteins, loss of minerals, and the development of toxic substances in spoiled feeds is included.

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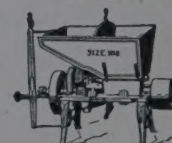
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# Oil Seed Producers Under Dictatorial Power of Commodity Credit Corporation

[Appearing before a joint committee of the War Production Board and the Commodity Credit Corporation at Washington, Aug. 28, the following statement was made by Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade]:

**DIRECTIVE NO. 7, DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.**—On Aug. 19, Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized by W.P.B. in substance to direct the purchase of oil or any quantity of soybeans, to store same, to crush same and to determine the area within which soybean products may be purchased or not purchased. C.C.C. was given the power to "allocate to itself the entire production or any portion thereof of vegetable oil seeds or oil seed products for resale by it on such terms as it deems appropriate."

This is the most startling shift in governmental control of an agricultural product we have yet had. It places the producer and his product ultimately the acreage he may plant, and the price he may receive, entirely within the dictatorial power of C.C.C. It leaves the producer, the farmer, completely at the mercy of the C.C.C.

**SECRET CONTRACT.**—The broadness of the authority is further shown by the "Thirteenth Proposal of a Contract" between the C.C.C. and soybean processors. This secret contract has been in process of negotiation for some time without knowledge of the grain trade, of the producers, or of the great producer organizations. It is an agreement between the processors and the C.C.C. prepared prior to the publication of Directive No. 7. It is for the benefit of the processors and opposed to the best interests of the producer of soybeans.

No necessity has been shown by figures or otherwise why such a drastic departure should be now taken. Our analysis of oil and meal requirements and possible production shows no immediate necessity for this revolutionary program in view of the tremendous production of peanuts, cotton, flax, etc., and the enormous production of fats from the large increase in the hog population. We demand that such a need should be shown by the C.C.C. and the processors to a qualified committee familiar with all the facts before the C.C.C. proceeds with this secret plan.

This proposed contract between C.C.C. and the processors deprive the producer of any opportunity to obtain more than \$1.60 per bushel, which was the minimum guaranty to the farmer by the Secretary of Agriculture on Jan. 16, 1942. It was made in order to induce the farmers to increase their production. At the time of this guarantee the price of soybeans in Chicago was \$1.89. The guaranty of the secretary was in the nature of a production subsidy. It was not by any means a subsidy for the processor. This proposed contract establishes \$1.60 as the ceiling over the producer's price.

**SOYBEAN MARKETING.**—At the urgent request of the producers thruout the country, the Board of Trade opened a soybean futures market. Prior to that time the producer in practice sold only at the price fixed by the processor. The producer had to take the price offered to him by the nearest processor. Conditions were intolerable. There was at that time probably a dozen buyers who made their own market. We do not charge collusion between these buyers. But uniformity of buyer's interests resulted in uniformity of price; and the farmer had to take the price that the processor would pay.

The inauguration of an open competitive marketing system benefited the producers. This is verified by the table showing the spread between the price of U. S. No. 2 soybeans at Chicago and value per bushel of oil and meal at

Decatur by crop years 1933-34 to 1941: 1933-34, spread, 38.7; 1934-35, 40.9; 1935-36, 25.8; 1936-37, 19.5; 1937-38, 17.7; 1938-39, 15.2; 1939-40, 11.3; 1940-41, 5.4.

Undoubtedly the decrease in this spread is in a great part the result of the futures market in providing a liquid market and facilities for hedging. It is to be noted that the "Thirteenth Proposed Contract" establishes the spread at 22c to 27c. The difference between this and a fair spread will come out of the producer.

The above shows that after the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago initiated soybean futures, conditions changed almost over night. There was a uniform price for soybeans with allowances for grade, shipping, etc. The extremely advantageous rise in prices of the product was not due to encouragement given the producers on the part of the processors, but is largely attributable to this marketing machinery. The acreage harvested for soybeans in 1934 was 1,539,000 acres. In 1940, this had increased to 4,961,000 acres, and the Secretary of Agriculture in January sought to increase this to 9,000,000 acres by guaranteeing a price. The tremendous increase in soybean acreage since 1936 is directly attributable to higher prices resulting from the open market system.

To stimulate production the Secretary of Agriculture on Jan. 16, 1942, informed the press that the year 1942 called for the greatest production in the history of American agriculture. He said: "The goal for soybeans is raised to 9 million acres\*\*\*. To encourage this production, price and loan supports will be employed\*\*\*; purchases of soybeans at \$1.60 a bushel, farm basis, for designated varieties of U. S. No. 2 yellow, with location and grade differentials."\*\*\* Thus encouraged, the producers have complied with this request and increased their acreage. Having increased their production at the urgent request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the farmer is now placed where he may lose in the future because he made every effort to comply with the Secretary's urgent appeal.

This proposed contract between the C.C.C. and the processors under Directive No. 7 in effect will destroy the efficient marketing machinery that the Board of Trade has built up. We ask in fairness—Why should the marketing machinery be not continued? Why not employ the corn and wheat program for soybeans?

**DIRECTIVE NO. 7 WILL DESTROY THE TRADING MACHINERY.**—The advantageous marketing system for soybeans will be completely destroyed by Directive No. 7 and the "Thirteenth Proposal" for a processor's contract. Should the ownership of soybean oil and soybean meal leave a huge surplus on the government's hands at the end of this crop year, it is only natural that C.C.C. will therefore fix a much lower price than \$1.60 for soybeans produced next year. With the price frozen for this year, the producer's system of marketing soybeans will be destroyed. When the emergency is over, the processors will again be in a position of being the sole buyer and the producer will again be at the mercy of the local processor. Under Directive No. 7 as effectuated by this contract, the farmer will be frozen; he cannot sell unless he sells to and thru C.C.C. He has no price stimulus.

The language employed by the Secretary of Agriculture in his announcement on January 16, 1942, that the new goal for 1942 harvest in view of Pearl Harbor "calls for the greatest production in the history of American agriculture," the Secretary promised the farmer "in no event less than \$1.60 per bushel, farm basis, for No. 2 Yellow soybeans." This was clearly for the

purpose of inducing him to produce. The farmer responded nobly. The announcement of the Secretary showed definitely that his request was to give the farmer a support level, or floor, and in no way to determine a fixed or maximum price for soybeans. But this proposed contract completely disregards the Secretary's promise to the farmer in several respects: It gives the C.C.C. complete control of soybeans—prices, ultimately the acreage and even the disposal thereof. It gives an unwarranted subsidy to processors. It places a ceiling, as well as a floor, at the same price of soybeans.

It clearly is putting the farmer back where he was before orderly marketing was introduced and competitive trading went into effect.

The farmer now needs an open market more than at any other time because of increased acreage and increased production. To enable the present marketing machinery to remain intact and enable it to do its good job, Directive No. 7 must be set aside. The proposed "Thirteenth Contract" must not be entered into.

**NO NECESSITY FOR SUCH AN ORDER.**—Directive No. 7 and the proposed contract between the processors and C.C.C. is entirely unnecessary at this time. A much easier method of obtaining the desired results can be brought about by treating the soybean situation in much the same manner as corn and wheat have been handled by the government. This is apparent from the response already evident from the producers to the remarks of the Secretary of Agriculture in the winter. The producers certainly did everything in their power to raise the large crop that was desired. If treated as corn and wheat, the futures market will continue to benefit the producer. The producer will not be at the mercy of the processor. He will not have a ceiling on his produce. He will not have to sell his crop only to the nearest processor.

**WHY HAS WPB AND C.C.C. INSISTED ON THIS PARTICULAR METHOD OF HANDLING THE SOYBEAN SITUATION?**—The question that naturally comes to the mind is, why was Directive No. 7 issued, and why has the "Thirteenth Proposed Contract" suddenly been sprung on an unsuspecting public? The plan is revolutionary in character. Farm leaders and the grain trade were not consulted.

But processors, whom this contract alone benefits, were in key positions to negotiate it.

From the foregoing it is very evident what open and competitive marketing has done for the producers and why some processors have attempted to destroy this machinery for their own selfish interests to the detriment of the farmer. A government body working for the best interests of the farmer ought to see thru such a document as Directive No. 7 and ought not to be a party to the unfair agreement about to be signed in pursuance of it. Directive No. 7 and the proposed contract were cooked up without at any time ever inviting a farmer or a farm group to appear, or giving them an opportunity to state their views on the order or the proposed contract, or the continuance of the present machinery. The whole thing smacks of an attempt to close a deal intended not to be made public until after it was put into effect. The need of the farmer for an open market and for an orderly means of disposing of his produce is now greater than ever because of his large increased production.

We demand that the farmer and representatives of the market thru which he has in the past disposed of his produce be given an opportunity before an impartial board to go into this and examine and discuss this order and its collateral contracts. And if the farmer is satisfied that this proposed plan does a better job than has been and is being done under the present marketing machinery, we will accept the decision of such impartial board.

We feel certain that if we are given an opportunity to present our side, we have available quantities of material to substantiate our position as briefly outlined above. All interested groups should be heard. Directive No. 7 and the collateral contracts are of vital interest to the farmer, the public, the grain trade and the nation.

## Vitamin C from Alfalfa

Letters patent have been granted to Dr. Chas. G. King, professor of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., on a process of obtaining vitamin C from alfalfa by drying and extracting an oil.

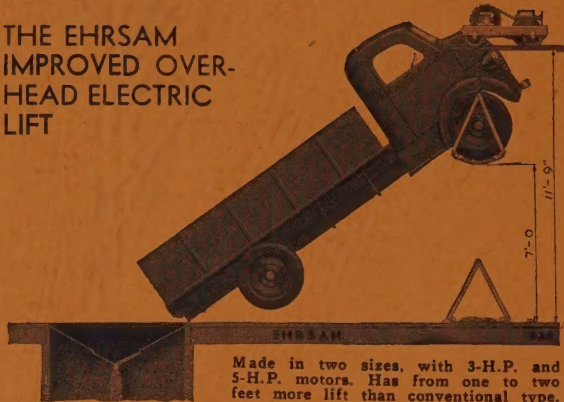
## Feed Retailers Rushing Orders for Small Cars

Mixed feed manufacturers and linseed mills have been flooded with orders for 20- and 25-ton cars from feed retailers who will find it troublesome to handle the compulsory 30-ton car under the O.D.T. order effective Sept. 15.



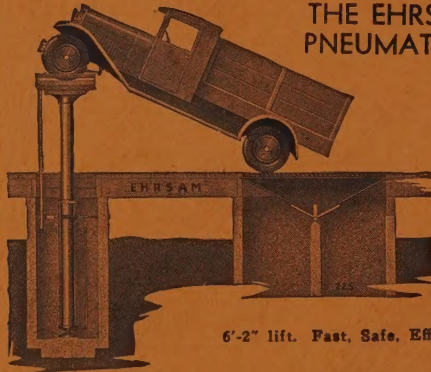
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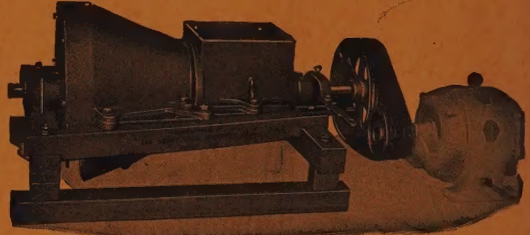
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